

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION.

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

## LAWYER POINTS OUT BETTER METHODS OF VOTING FOR BOSTON

Local Authority Declares That the Plan in This and Some Other Cities Is Not Adequate.

### GIVES REASON WHY

Asserts That Minority Often Elects When the Majority Really Favored Another Candidate.

William Hoag, secretary and treasurer of the American Proportional Representation League, a close student of the American system of voting, and who has been one of the leaders in the formation of the United Improvement Association, points out ways to offset many of its inconsistencies in an interesting interview today, in which he says:

"Under the crude method of voting in force in Boston and most of the American cities, the system known as the 'single vote method,' it frequently happens that a candidate is elected by a minority, sometimes by a very small minority, and in such cases one can never be sure that some of the other candidates was not preferred by a majority of the voters. For example, consider the recent elections of mayors in Victoria, British Columbia, and in Salem, Mass. The Victoria figures were:

Morley	1497
Turner	1481
Oliver	1031
Henderson	284
Scattering	25
Total	4318

Mr. Morley was elected then by less than 35 per cent of the vote, while more than 45 per cent have preferred any one of the other three candidates.

Now Salem, Mass. The vote was:

Howard	1841
McSweeney	1561
Horley	1511
Goodhue	1482
Pollock	822
Total	7217

Mr. Howard was elected by 25 per cent of the vote and in the judgment of the other 75 per cent may have been the worst of the five candidates. Examples could be multiplied indefinitely. In the three mayoralty elections in Boston a minority candidate has been elected and in all three elections the general opinion is that another candidate was preferred by a majority of those who voted. The reason such results are possible is because the voter is not allowed to express his opinion of the relative merits of the candidates.

He cannot always even vote for his first choice. For instance, in Boston Mayor Hibbard was running for reelection and was undoubtedly the first choice of 20,000 or 30,000 voters, yet only 1814 voted for him. The voters saw the truth of the argument, "A vote for Hibbard is a vote thrown away." It might even happen that a strong majority of the voters might prefer a candidate and yet most of them believing that the contest lay between two others (both inferior in their judgment) might not vote for him.

Now consider the last election in the city of Grand Junction, Col., where "Concord's Practical System," improved, is in force. Here the voters were allowed

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## INCOMING VESSELS PARADE UP HARBOR ON WAY TO DOCKS

An impromptu naval parade was witnessed by early risers who happened along the waterfront today, when three transatlantic liners, a naval collier and a number of coastwise steamers came up the harbor in imposing array.

In the lead was the Leyland liner *Iberian*, Captain Jago, from Manchester and Liverpool. She sailed from the latter port Jan. 23 laden with 5000 tons of cargo. In her holds were 1548 bales of paper stock, 443 bales cotton waste, and a large shipment of linoleum, hide cuttings, yarn and machinery. Seven cutters returned on the steamer.

A close second in the procession was the Allan liner *Numidian*, Capt. Thomas Moar, from Glasgow, Jan. 22, with 26 cabin passengers, 35 steerage and a general 1890-ton cargo, including 15,000 firebrick and consignments of granite, wool, case goods, etc.

The third vessel was the United States collier *Cesar*, Capt. R. J. Easton, from Manila, Dec. 7, with 1000 bales of hemp for the storekeeper at the Charlestown navy yard.

After the *Cesar* came the *Wilson & Furness* Leyland line steamship *Lancaster*, Captain Fortay, from London Jan. 22, with a general cargo of 2700 tons and eight returning cattlemen. William Garrity, a sailor of the wrecked whaler *Platina*, who was sent here by the

### MONITORIALS BY Nixon Waterman

TIMELY DISCOVERY.  
I do some deep hard thinking and To me it has occurred A watch's little second-hand is, after all, its third.

Some of the German pottery manufacturers are protesting against the Kaiser for pushing the sales of the Cadine pottery of which he is the proprietor. With such competition they fear that the product of their own potteries will "go to pot."

IN THE SWIM.  
Norther—I am told that Palm Beach and some of the other fashionable resorts of our peninsula state are getting to be very high-toned.

South—Yes, even the alligators down there bathe in Florida water.

The latest report reports that the evanescent Dr. Cook is not sojourning at the place where the last report reported him to be.

THE TABLES TURNED.  
While they're having their brisk little boycott row, The anti-trust folks, it is said, Are getting no roast from the butcher now, But they're giving him one instead.

Switzerland is rapidly developing as a winter resort for the people of Great Britain and other countries of Europe who find it pleasant to spend an outing at its inns, some of which it would seem, in honor of their great national hero, should be called the "William (Ho) Tell."

CLEVER TALKERS.  
Those "blarneys" who where'er we meet Cajole us by the yard Would find it hard to be so sweet If all "soft soap" was barred.

The workhorse parade in Boston on Memorial Day promises to be teeming with interest.

AN UN-SENTIMENTALIST.  
Daughter—I know you are opposed to my marrying Reginald because he is without money, but he is full of the fire of genius.

Practical Father—Yes, but you would keep it uphill work trying to cook a meal over it.

NEAR HARRISBURG, PA., has been built a model piece of road surfaced with a mixture of water gas tar, cement, liquid asphaltum, road oil, carbolic disinfecting powder, sulphate of copper and oil of wintergreen. The copper prevents the oils from becoming ignited and the other ingredients. Perhaps a majority of the residents on any one street preferring some other flavor, such as vanilla, lemon or strawberry, will have their wishes granted.

A SUITABLE WEAPON.  
Arabelle (whose suitor is a lieutenant in the umptu-umptu military company)—Why, papa, I thought Harold's sword was a great deal sharper than it is! It is awfully dull!

Father—It is sharp enough for any use he'll ever care to put it to. All he wears it for is to cut a dash.

Orville Wright's record of an aeroplane flight with passengers, 1h. 37m., has been beaten by two European aviators. All air craft records are still likely to be very transitory and cannot be warranted to last for any length of time. However, it is gratifying to know that whenever one record is broken a better one takes its place. It would almost seem as if the mental attitude of the sky navigators can best be expressed in a paraphrase of a familiar old couplet—

Count that day lost whose low descending sun  
Sees no new aviation record won.

## DIRECTOR GETTEMY PROPOSES BILL FOR TOWN ACCOUNTING

System Is Designed to Insure More Accurate Bookkeeping and the Proper Handling of Funds.

### MATTERS IN HEARING

Director Charles F. Gettemy of the state bureau of statistics has drafted a bill which would tend to disclose anything wrong with the treasury accounts of the towns of the commonwealth and forestall or discourage such events as have recently caused regret in certain localities.

Under this bill Mr. Gettemy seeks to have the towns insert in their town warrants an article to see if they will accept his provision that a town accountant be appointed, whose duty shall be to keep a complete set of books wherein shall be entered the amount of each specific appropriation, the amounts and purposes of expenditures, the receipts from each source of income, the amount of each assessment levied, and the abatements levied. This account shall be kept as far as practicable in conformity with the classifications and forms prescribed by him as director of the bureau of statistics.

Whenever any appropriation shall have been expended, or in the judgment of the town accountant the liabilities incurred against any appropriation may be in excess of the unexpended balance of said appropriation, he shall immediately give notice to the board of selectmen and to the head of the department or official authorized to make expenditures, and no claim against such appropriation shall be allowed nor any further liability shall be incurred until the town makes provision for the payment of the same.

The bill further provides that this town accountant shall have custody of all contracts of the town and shall keep a register of the sureties on all

(Continued on Page Seven, Column Two.)

(Continued on Page Seven, Column One.)

## CENSUS APPLICANTS TAKE EXAMINATIONS TO BE ENUMERATORS

Examinations for census enumerator for the United States government are being held in several high schools in Boston and at the state capitol and Devonshire street federal building today. About 2000 applicants are being examined.

At the federal building Edward E. Stebbins, New England secretary of the United States civil service commission, is examining 76 applicants. At the State House 78 applicants reported today. The remainder of the candidates are taking tests at the Dorchester high school, the East Boston high school, the Boston girls high school, Boston English high school, the South Boston high school and the Boston normal school.

The 76 more applicants, including 15 women, who were examined at the State House today took tests under the personal direction of Charles F. Gettemy, director of the bureau of statistics, who has been given charge of the taking of the census of Massachusetts.

Each applicant was required to fill out a blank census sheet from the statements contained in printed narratives, intended to represent the different problems with which an enumerator will be confronted in the field work of taking the census, one sheet containing a sample enumeration for a city district and the other for a town committee.

The resolution further provided that the attorneys, after culling over this mass of material should then report exactly which documents they desired to introduce in evidence. Without the committee's sanction none of the documents can be removed from the committee room.

The committee was in executive session for an hour and a half. When the open meeting was commenced, John J. Vertrees, chief counsel for Secretary Ballinger introduced himself. Attorney Brandeis stated that he had to appear before the Illinois court on Thursday to argue a case involving the 10-hour law, and asked the indulgence of the committee not to proceed with the almanac coal part of the investigation until his return.

It was finally decided to examine Mr. Pinchot on the water-power proposition on Friday, and in case of Mr. Brandeis' return by Saturday, again to take up the Alaskan coal end of it, and resume the cross-examination of Mr. Glavis.

Mr. Pinchot told the committee that he had added Nathan A. Smythe to his battery of legal assistants.

Two immense bundles of documents, a

part of those called for by Mr. Brandeis,

have already arrived. Messrs. Vertrees and Brandeis spent the greater part of the day examining them.

### WANTS EXTENSION OF CIVIL SERVICE

Arthur S. Brooks, secretary of the council of the Massachusetts Civil Service Association, today issued a statement recommending that the employees in the offices of the city treasurer and the collector of the city be put under civil service rules.

The latter commission pointed out that in

the former office especially appointments

were made to a great extent from political motives and that more positions are created than are necessary.

Treasurer Charles H. Shattley said to-day that he was opposed to the plan.

City Collector Charles R. Brown did not

wish to make a statement when questioned as to his views on the matter.

### NEW MILK BILL BEING PREPARED

President Treadway of the Massachusetts Senate is preparing a resolve which he will probably introduce early in the week providing for the appointment by the Governor of an unpaid commission to inquire into the agricultural interests of the state.

### ALDERMEN AT FINAL MEETING

The board of aldermen held their last

meeting at noon today when orders relating largely to routine matters received attention.

## TECH MEN TO STUDY OIL BURNING VESSEL TO DETERMINE DATA

Professor and Four Seniors Will Sail on Tank Ship to Texas for Remarkable Thesis Tests.

### EMBARK NEXT WEEK

One of the most remarkable thesis tests that have ever been undertaken at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will start Monday morning Feb. 7 when four seniors of the Institute and one professor will leave Boston for New York embarking Tuesday for Texas in an oil steamer on which the tests will be carried out.

Professor Joseph C. Riley of the department of mechanical engineering is in charge of the party, the others being Max C. Sherman of West Newton, James S. Sneddon of Elizabeth, New Jersey, Ralph A. D. Preston of Natick and John B. Myrick of West Newton.

The oil steamer Oklahoma, running between Port Arthur, Tex., and New York, will be the field for operations. The vessel is oil burning and is the largest tank ship in the American carrying trade, measuring 440 feet on the water-line and burning crude petroleum and petroleum residue in its boilers.

Very little is known about oil-burning engines and the tests will be of the greatest value in every way, as no satisfactory data has ever been secured concerning the value of oil as a fuel ultimately to supplant coal.

The tests will take up the time of the men from the time of starting until the return, as all the boilers and propelling machinery will be thoroughly overhauled and repeated tests will be made on the temperature of the fire, which will be measured in all parts of the fire box.

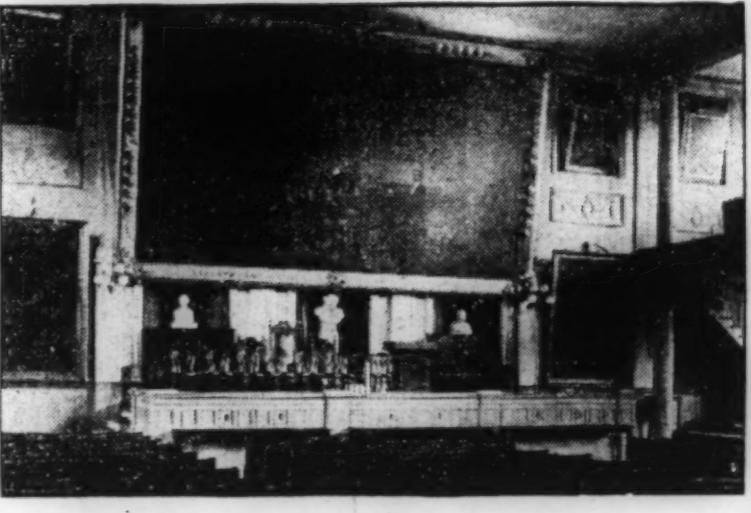
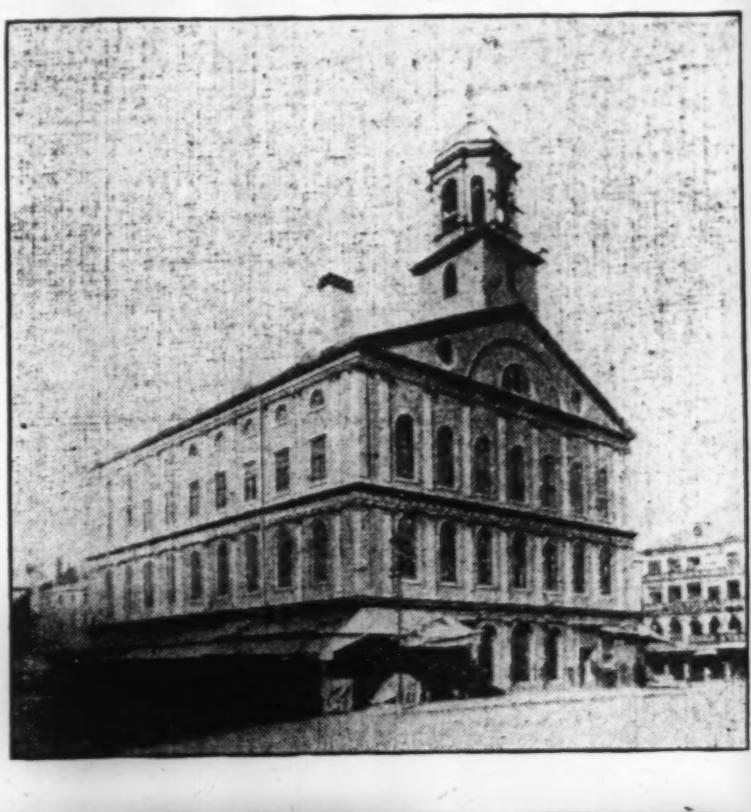
The Technology men are taking with them a special apparatus for overcoming

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(Continued on Page Seven, Column One.)

## Ready for Boston Inaugural

Faneuil Hall Ceremony on Monday Will Be Inauguration.



FANEUIL HALL, EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR.

In the auditorium an international gathering will witness the first inauguration under Boston's new government.

(Continued on Page Seven, Column One.)

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## BALLINGER INQUIRY PAPERS TO BE SEEN BY ALL CONCERNED

Arrangements were completed today for the first inauguration of a mayor of Boston in historic Faneuil hall, which takes place on Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock. The inaugurations on previous occasions have always been held in the common council chamber at city hall.

It was thought by all concerned to be advisable to hold it elsewhere this year, and as Faneuil hall belongs to the city it means no outlay of money for a hall.

The City Messenger Edward J. Leary, will then proceed to the stage, the members of the consular service being assigned to seats reserved for them on the main floor.

After prayer by the chaplain the mayor will be sworn in by the chief justice. The members of the city council will be sworn in by Mayor Fitzgerald. Then will follow the inaugural address by the mayor.

At the conclusion of the inaugural address the members of the city council will adjourn to the aldermanic chamber at city hall for the purpose of organizing by the choice of a permanent chairman.

In the event a permanent officer is not selected on Monday the council may proceed, before adjourning, to the election of officers for its own body, such as a clerk of committees and a sergeant-at-arms. The election of such officers will follow the adoption of ordinances establishing such offices.

Walter Ballantyne, who will call the meeting to order as the senior member

of the council, with the other members of the council and the city clerk, will first proceed to the stage of the hall.

After roll-call, if a quorum is present, a

they have already suffered from state intervention. It is claimed that what was once a profitable business in this state has now practically dwindled to nothing and that the milk business which this state originally controlled has now gone over to New Hampshire and the other New England states.

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# News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

## Jamaica Not Awake to Possibilities of Hat Industry

(Special to The Monitor.)  
 MONTGEO BAY, Jamaica.—About seven years ago classes were formed all over Jamaica for the purpose of teaching young girls the art of hat making. They are now capable hat makers and make a respectable living by their exertions. Montego Bay started a class in 1905 in connection with the Self Help Home of the Upward and Onward Society and nearly all the girls who were taught the art are now earning their own support in their different districts.

The straw from which Panama hats are made is not much superior to the straw grown in Jamaica except that it is much longer, which of course proves of more advantage. In countries where Panama hats are made the straw is carefully cultivated and hat factories established. The straw grows wild in Jamaica and there are expert hat makers, but a very small trade, and although the Agricultural Society has been impressing upon the community the great advantage to be derived from this industry, the people appear not to realize their opportunity and are indifferent and unsympathetic.

In the manufacture of the hats the bud shoots should be boiled in water containing salt and lemon juice for whitening and rounding its surface. Then the shoots are put up to dry indoors where there is a current of air but no sunshine. When these are dry they are easily split with a little Y-shaped instrument so as to secure an even fineness of straw.

The people of Jamaica were very grateful to Commanders Rodney for his victory over the French fleet in 1782 and erected a marble statue of Rodney as a lasting testimony of their gratitude to him. The monument is one of the distinguished sights in the historic town of St. Jago de la Vega, the ancient capital of Jamaica, now known as Spanish town. In 1871 the seat of government was transferred to Kingston, the commercial center. There are some of the finest public buildings still to be seen in a good state of preservation at the ancient capital.



THE RODNEY MONUMENT.

Erected by citizens of island of Jamaica to commemorate his victory.

## CANADA MAY SUBMIT NAVAL MEASURE TO REFERENDUM

### AT THE THEATERS

(Special to The Monitor.)  
 AMERICAN MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville.  
 CASTLE SQUARE—"Are You a Mason?"  
 COLONIAL—"Endeavor."  
 GLOBE—"The Leder Kost."  
 GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"Quincy Adams Sawyer."  
 HOLLIS STREET—"When Every Woman Has a Husband."  
 KEITH'S—Vaudeville.  
 MAJESTIC—"The Beauty Spot."  
 PARK—"The Man from Home."  
 SHUBERT—Sothern and Marlowe, in repertory.  
 Saturday afternoon and evening, "Twelfth Night."  
 TREMONT—"Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm."  
 BOSTON Concerts.

SATURDAY—Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., composer's recital. Miss Liza Lehman, assisted by Mme. Jomelli, Miss Patterson-Turner, Dan Badde, Frederick Linstead, and Alice Holte. Stelzer Hall, \$1.15 p. m., cello recital. Miss Virginia Stickney.

NEW YORK.  
 ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"Ragged Robin," American—Vaudeville.  
 ASTOR—"Sweet Days."  
 BROADWAY—"The Love Man."  
 CASINO—"The Chocolate Soldier."  
 COLONIAL—Vaudeville.  
 CONCORD—"The Bachelor."  
 CORTLANDT—"The Bachelor's Baby."  
 DALY'S—"The Infernal Sex."  
 EMPIRE—"Mid-Channel."  
 GAETE—"The Fortune Hunter."  
 GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"Servant."  
 GLOBE—"The Old Town."  
 HAMMERSHEIM—Vaudeville.  
 HERBERT SOHN—"The Dutch."  
 HIGHLIGHT—"Sweetie."  
 HUDDSON—"A Lucky Star."  
 IRVING PLACE—Dramas and operettas in German.  
 KELLY & PROCTOR'S—The Fifth Avenue—Vaudeville.  
 KNICKERBOCKER—The Dollar Princess—Vaudeville.  
 LIBERTY—"The Arrogant."

LYCEUM—"Mrs. Dot."  
 LYRIC—"The City."  
 MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE—Grand Opera.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Grand Opera.

MATTHEW ELLIOTT'S—"The Passing of the New Year."

NEW THEATER—"Repertoire and opera."

NEW YORK—"The Young Turk."

PLAYHOUSE—"The Hostess."

ST. YVESANT—"The Lily."

WALLACK'S—"Allas Jimmy Valentine."

CHICAGO.

AMERICAN—Vaudeville.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—"Miss Patsy."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"The Fourth Estate."

HAYMARKET—Vaudeville.

LA SALLE—"The Fighting Princess."

OLYMPIQUE—"The Fortune Hunter."

MAJESTIC—Vaudeville.

MANHATTAN—"Queen of the Hour."

POWERS—"The Chorus Lady."

STUDERAKER—"Miss Flirtura."

WHITEHORN—"Molly May."

## SYSTEM OF VOTING NOW UP IN PRUSSIA KEEPS CLASS PLAN

BERLIN.—The election reform bill presented to the Prussian Diet Friday night makes certain alleviations in the pluri-eratic character of the present law, which divides all voters in each precinct into three classes, each of which pays one third of the taxes of that precinct.

The new measure retains the tri-partite system, but limits the amount of taxes admitting to the highest class to \$1250. The effect of the bill will be to reduce the proportion in the present third class of voters, who constitute more than 83 per cent of the voting population, probably to 32 per cent.

The potash bill, modified by the Bunsenpath to meet American representations, was laid before the Reichstag Friday. It agrees in the main with the original provisions, but members of the potash syndicate holding contracts ante-dating Dec. 17, 1909, are allowed to fill these contracts instead of being compelled to cancel the same at the expiration of two years from the time that imperial control is extended over the potash production of the country. The mine owners will be required to pay the government's syndicate a pro-rata charge on production in excess of their allotments.

The syndicate interests insist that they will be able to fill their many American contracts under terms of the revised bill, only with great losses. The bill establishes an absolute monopoly for the government syndicate. No other concern or individual may lawfully sell, export or import potash.

GOVERNMENT WILL HAVE CONTROL OF JAPANESE SECTION

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON.—There is a vast difference between the condition of the roads near London and the streets in London today, and the streets and roads as they were some 50 years ago. There is, however, still much room for improvement. The wood pavement is certainly clean, being kept in that condition by an army of men with carts and brushes, whose sole duty is to remove the mud as fast as it collects. It is mainly due to the heavy and fast moving motor traffic of today that complaints are being frequently made to the home secretary, for the motor buses with their broad tired wheels rumble through the streets at a great rate, bespattering pedestrians and other users of the road with mud. However well the wood pavement may be laid, it is merely a question of time before small hollows are formed in which the mud and water collect, and it is the constant plunging of the wheel of the motor buses or the pneumatic tire of the motor car or taxicab into one of these that is the cause of so much complaint.

The design of the mud guard employed

## LONDON LETTER

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON.—There are a great number of London livery companies and many of them are possessed of great wealth; in fact 15 of these companies possess an income of over \$50,000 a year. Some of them trace their origin back to very ancient days. The discovery made by the Horners' Company consists of a volume of its early records, says the Pall Mall Gazette, which proves the company to be one of the most ancient of the city guilds and shows that as far back as 1368 the Horners were a recognized body. The book, which will be of the greatest interest, will, it is believed, be published in facsimile with the addition of such notes and explanations as may be necessary. The binding is remarkably good, the Tudor rose design being stamped or worked on all corners and bosses, which appear to be of silver. The clasp has vanished, but a large ring still remains attached to the cover. The ring was used at one time to secure it to a chain, which was in all probability fastened to the wall or to the desk in the office of the master or clerk of the company.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT MAY GET FARNESE PALACE

The question of the purchase of the Farne Palace by the French government is causing considerable agitation and comment in Rome. It appears that the Popolo Romano holds a different

view to that held by the Italian government, maintaining practically that there is no law to prevent the French government from purchasing the palazzo as an embassy for the representative of the French republic. It is to be regretted that the incident should be the cause of an intermittent press campaign between the two countries, and it is hoped that the affair will be soon settled in a manner satisfactory to both parties.

### OPERA BALLET MISTRESS DOES NOT USE PLAN

Mlle. Rosa is at present ballet mistress at the Lyceum theater, where she has charge of 86 ladies and 16 children in the pantomime "Aladdin," and she is to produce the dances in "Carmen," and "Hansel and Gretel" at Covent Garden next month. Referring to her methods in an interview with a representative of the Daily Mail, Mlle. Rosa said, "I can produce a ballet in two days if necessary and never in my life have I found it necessary to use a 'plan.' I evolve the whole of the movements from the music alone and show each performer where to stand and what steps to take. This will be by no means my debut at the National opera house; as a matter of fact, I made my first appearance as premiere danseuse—the last one held at Covent Garden when Fannie Leslie was one of the principals."

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## LONDON COUNCILS APPEAL FOR EFFICIENT MUD GUARD

(Special to The Monitor.)

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However well the wood pavement may be laid, it is merely a question of time before small hollows are formed in which the mud and water collect, and it is the constant plunging of the wheel of the motor buses or the pneumatic tire of the motor car or taxicab into one of these that is the cause of so much complaint.

The design of the mud guard employed

by the motor omnibus companies in London does not differ from that in use on private motor cars, and it is maintained that a mud guard of an improved pattern should be substituted for the ones at present in use, and in this way alone the foot-passengers on the pavement will be protected from the showers of mud with which they are now so frequently covered.

It appears that no less than 21 London board councils have represented to the home secretary that a more efficient mud guard should be adopted in order that the mud splashing trouble may be avoided. To these councils the home secretary has replied that he would be pleased to consider a more effective form of mud guard, but that up to the present nothing suitable has been brought to his notice. It appears to be no easy matter to design a mud guard which will meet the case, but it is to be hoped that some ingenious person will evolve something that will mitigate a trouble that has undoubtedly grown in proportion to the increase of motor buses put on the road.

The design of the mud guard employed

## AVIATION MEETING TO BE HELD IN MEXICO'S CAPITAL CITY

(Special to The Monitor.)

MEXICO CITY.—The fact that men have been flying over Los Angeles, Calif., is of much interest just now in this capital city of Mexico, as the government is trying to arrange for extensive aviation experiments soon after the 16th of September of this year. This is centennial year in Mexico, for on September 15, 1810, the independence of this country was proclaimed.

Not many days ago Count Mutsu read a paper at the Society of Arts illustrated with lantern slides, to explain the arrangements of the various portions of the Japanese section of the exhibition.

### CAIRO AVIATION MEET.

(Special to The Monitor.)

CAIRO, Egypt.—The great Helipolis aviation meeting begins tomorrow, and it is expected that it will prove an immense attraction to the crowd of visitors at present resident in the various hotels here. Prizes to the value of \$54,000 will be contested for during the great week ending the 13th.

### MR. FAIRBANKS AT ROME.

ROME.—Former Vice-President Fairbanks Friday visited the international institution of agriculture, where he was received by President Faina, and also met David Lubin, the American delegate to the institute.

### SPANISH FREE SCHOOLS OPEN.

MADEIRA.—The government has authorized the reopening of the free schools, the conduct of which is in keeping with the law, which were closed following the outbreak at Barcelona.

### INCREASE IN IMPORTS.

MEXICO.—During the past 10 years the value of Germany's imports has increased by 42 per cent and the value of her exports by 54 per cent.

will afford plenty of space for the meet that is contemplated.

Messrs. Alberto Braniff and Raoul Duval, the former an American, are the pioneers of successful aeroplane flights in Mexico. Mr. Braniff was the first man to make a flight, using a Voisin biplane. It is a matter of difficulty to fly in the air across the valley of Mexico, for the valley is a mile and a half in the air. But Braniff was successful and his success has inspired other sportsmen to do likewise.

It is expected that the government will offer prizes to the amount of \$100,000, and M. Duval expects to be able with this inducement, together with the guarantee of expenses of all the aviators, to bring them to Mexico for the November meet. That month is the best suited, given the atmospheric and wind conditions for air flights over this valley, and at that time the best aviators in Europe will be at leisure.

An offer from M. Paulhan and the entire French entourage at Los Angeles is also under advisement by Governor Landa, and if the offer is accepted that daring aviator will come here some time during the present month. Intending visitors to Mexico, bent on this sport, will find ideal conditions here and every accommodation placed within their reach. The extensive sites between the great Viga canal and the foothills of Tlalpan

will be at leisure.

The Rheinische Westfaelische, a branch of the Pan-Germans, recently addressed a letter to the chancellor sharply attacking the foreign office, which the writer said had completely lost the confidence of the country because it had gravely injured the imperial interests abroad. The chancellor declined to receive the communication and added: "It is highly reprehensible

## Leading Events in Athletic World

## Michigan Track Prospect is Most Promising Ever

Has Lost but One of Last Year's Point Winners and Has Gained Several Good Ones.

## MAY IS CAPTAIN

ANN ARBOR, MICH.—With the loss of but one man who scored any of the 14 points picked up in the intercollegiate athletic meet last May, Michigan University undergraduates are feeling very confident that their track team will come closer than ever before to taking first place in next May's meet. Capt. Gayle Dull, who was second in the two-mile run, is the veteran lost and it will take four points from the 14 Michigan made in 1909 which placed them fifth in the meet, following Harvard, Yale, Pennsylvania and Cornell.

Keene Fitzpatrick, the trainer, has Ralph Craig, second in the 100-yard dash; E. F. Leger, third in the 440-yard dash; B. A. Towar, third, and D. C. May, fourth in the mile run, and Joseph Horner, Jr., third in the shot put as a nucleus around which to build new point winners.

Craig made a great showing in the dash, being beaten by R. C. Foster of Harvard in the closest sort of finish. He showed that he was a certainty as a 10-second man, with good chances of getting below that.

Joseph Horner is another man of whom much is expected this year. Besides being capable of 45 feet with the shot and a good man with the discus, he is a good hurdler. Krueger of Swarthmore, who was second ahead of Horner last year, has been graduated, so the Wolverine stands a good chance of moving up. Horner will be in the games of the B. A. A. next Saturday and as he meets some college men there with whom he will have to measure strength later, his performances will be watched.

Leger, the quarter miler, who did not finish as well as he might have in the stretch at Cambridge last spring, is expected to do better next time, helped out by more experience. That is likely to be the case with most of the men of the Michigan track team.

Besides those who won points there will be Keck and Bohnsack of last year's squad. Keck displayed speed as a 220-yard man and quarter, but was not able to take part in the intercollegiate games. Fitzpatrick regarded him as an especially strong man for the furlong.

Bohnsack is a half miler who is looked upon as likely to place this year.

It is in the pole vault that Michigan is better off this time than for years. Freney, the former intercollegiate pole vaulter, who is likely to do 12 feet this year, is the best man the team has had for many seasons. He played football on the varsity team.

Benbrook, the football captain for 1910, is another weight man who is looked upon as likely to improve considerably. He is hardly in Horner's class, but he is a good one. Hodgin, a hurdler, and Gamble, who hurdles and runs the quarter mile, are other men from last year's squad who will come through this time, it is expected. A third man in the quarter mile is Ross.

Besides these men Fitzpatrick will have runners and field performers who were in the freshman class last spring who may come up in good style. He did not have much of an opportunity to look them over there because of his duties with the varsity, but when training begins for the season he will have them all in line.

Michigan's first indoor engagement will be with Cornell on March 26, a resumption of the dual meets between these universities. Michigan has an indoor meet with Ohio State and also this year will meet Syracuse in the stadium of the latter. Besides these meets will be the usual interclass and underclass games, so that there will be more preliminary work for the team than since Michigan left the conference.

Teams and individual performers will be sent to the Penn relay games, and Michigan is going after the four-mile championship which Penn won away last year.

## BECK SIGNS WITH BOSTON.

Ered T. Beck has sent in his signature from Havana, Ill., to the Boston National management. Beck took part in 88 games last season for the Nationals, hitting for .398. He was at bat 334 times, scored 20 runs on 66 hits, for a total of 91 bases. He made two two-baggers, six three-baggers and three home runs. He is credited with nine sacrifice hits and five stolen bases. Beck's labor was divided between first base and the outfield.

## HOPPE WINS LAST STRING.

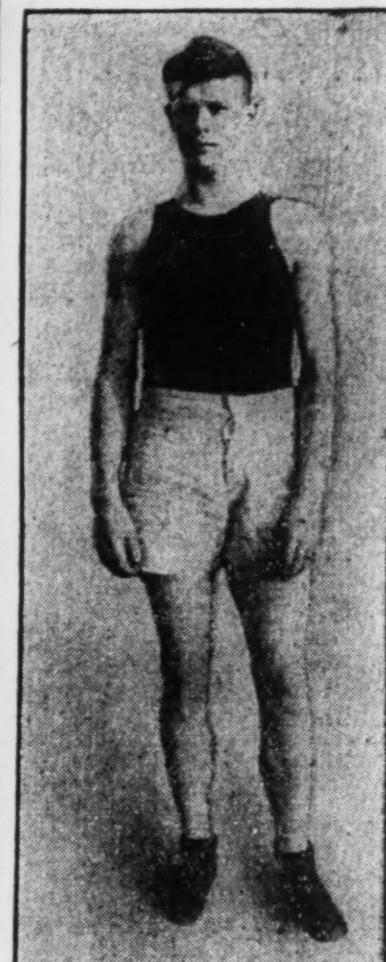
PITTSBURG—Playing in his best form Willie Hoppe ran out his last 500 string of the 1500-point 18.2 billiard match between himself and Ora Morningstar Friday night, while his opponent was chalking up 225.

The final result of the three days' match was Hoppe 1500, Morningstar 1032. Thus the winner's margin was 408.

## DEFEATS PENNSYLVANIA.

NEW YORK—The College of the City of New York easily defeated University of Pennsylvania at basketball Friday night. The score was 39 to 17.

Western College Sprinter Expected to Give Champion Hard Contest in Short Dash



RALPH CRAIG.  
University of Michigan track team.

## FOOTBALL RULES COMMITTEE WILL ACT SLOWLY ON REVISION

Secretary E. K. Hall Announced That Proposed Changes Are Being Considered by Members Who Will Take Them Home for Some Three Weeks' Consideration.

NEW YORK—The second session of the football rules committee is being held in this city today and when it adjourns the members will have received all the changes proposed by the various colleges and individuals, and will take them home for about three weeks' consideration, before meeting in this city to give the new rules definite form.

Friday's session was opened at 10 o'clock and did not close until around midnight, yet nothing was done in the way of settling the rules. It was the general opinion of the committee that the game as played at present tends to expose the players to too great risk, and this led to a discussion of the following question:

"What are the sources of risk to the player in the present game of football?"

The question was thoroughly discussed during the day and night sessions with a view to laying the groundwork for changes to be voted on before final adjournment. All agreed that if football is to be preserved some of the present elements must be eliminated.

The statement that it is the desire of the committee to become thoroughly familiar with every proposed change in the code, and then take these ideas home with them to mull them over until each had worked out to his own satisfaction a proper and adequate reform of the game leads to the belief

that no hasty revision will be made this year. The committee is expected to reassemble within a month to effect the changes which its members have decided are necessary to make the game safe and still have it retain the characteristics of the present sport.

Among the changes are those of Princeton University, presented by Parke H. Davis; those of the southern universities, presented by Prof. W. L. Dudley of Vanderbilt University; those of the United States Military Academy, presented by Lieut. H. H. Hackett, West Point, and others from many individual and institutional sources.

When asked if any particular play had received special attention, Secretary E. K. Hall said:

"The committee has paid no particular attention to such details today. We shall finish up some time Saturday afternoon," Mr. Hall continued. "The committee will meet again in New York probably within the next three weeks to formulate the opinions of its members into code changes."

Parke H. Davis, who represents Princeton University on the committee, said that he knew English Rugby was just as dangerous as the American college game.

While individual members of the committee refused to express their views as individuals, it is pretty certain that the forward pass will be the subject of the greatest changes, and the distance to be gained in all likelihood the next. Individuals expressed the belief that a reversion to the old game, played before the revision of 1904, might be the best solution, while others said that what the public wanted was an open game and that an open game it would be. The report was current that the outside kick would surely be retained in almost exactly its present form.

The committee organized for 1910 by electing Prof. L. M. Dennis of Cornell chairman, E. K. Hall of Dartmouth was reelected secretary, and Walter Camp was renamed as the editor of the rules book.

Altogether 155 of those present were qualified to vote. The reports of the secretary and treasurer were perfunctory. Because of the expenses of the Australian international team, which were \$2,000.55, there was shown a loss of \$500 on the balance in the treasury against last year, so that the association finished the year with \$2500 on hand.

Discussing the international team's work, Frederick B. Alexander declared that, considering the ages of Maurice F. McLaughlin and Melville H. Long, they did remarkable work in Australia, and a vote of appreciation was tendered.

Robert LeRoy made a report upon the subject of proper representation. Calhoun Cragin and George M. Miles were members of this committee. It was favorable to each club joining the national body and against the local association vote. It is recommended that the association class be abolished. The per capita plan was regarded as not feasible.

A series of relay races which excels any schedule ever promoted at any Rhode Island meet will be the feature of the local gathering. Among the relay teams will be those from Harvard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Tufts, Brown, Wesleyan, Rhode Island State College, Connecticut State College, and Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

In addition to these relay races, the four class teams at Brown will race each other, and a team from the Boston Athletic Association will compete against one from the Providence Athletic Club.

A complete series of relay races between the various companies of the Rhode Island and National Guard will also be a part of the program.

NEW CONTRACTS ARE ANNOUNCED

NEW YORK—President Thomas J. Lynch of the National league has promulgated the following contracts and releases:

Releases—By Boston to Chicago, N. L. C. H. H. George to Brooklyn to Sheepshead, T. S. George Smith, by Chicago to Boston, N. L. Fred Liedle, by Chicago to Louisville, N. L. L. Fisher, M. F. Woods, O. G. Smith, by Chicago to Louisville, N. L. L. E. Cook, Jr., by Cincinnati to Troy, N. L., S. L. John, A. Ashby, by Cincinnati to Birmingham, S. L., John Lower, by Pittsfield to McKeesport, O. P. L., Eugene B. Elliott.

Contracts—With Brooklyn, George C. Bell, Frank D. Desso, George H. Hunter, Edgar L. Lewis, M. McElveen, H. McLean, W. H. McElveen, N. L. McElveen, E. E. Edwards, by Pittsburgh to Anderson, C. A. J. C. Smith, by Cincinnati to Louisville, N. L. E. Cook, Jr., by Cincinnati to Troy, N. L., S. L. John, A. Ashby, by Cincinnati to Birmingham, S. L., John Lower, by Pittsfield to McKeesport, O. P. L., Eugene B. Elliott.

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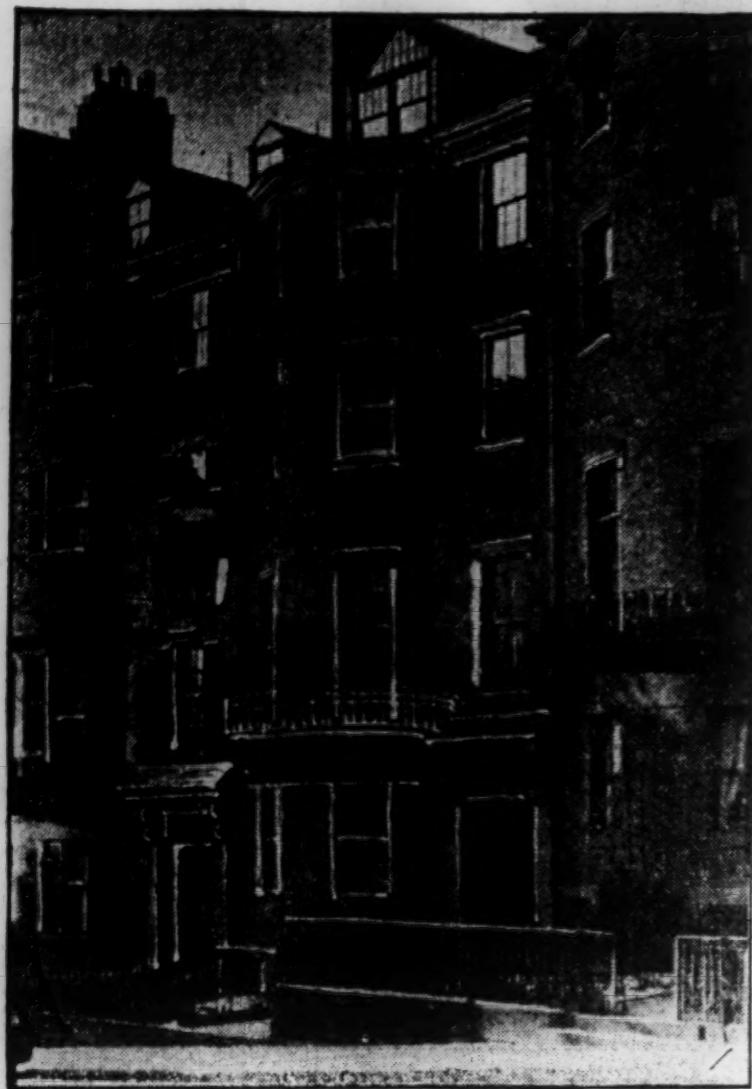
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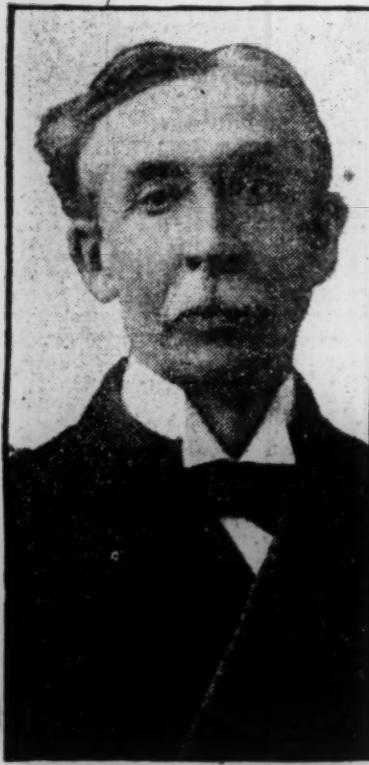
## Home of Twentieth Century Club

Boston Organization That Gives Ideas an Opportunity.



QUARTERS AT 3 JOY STREET.

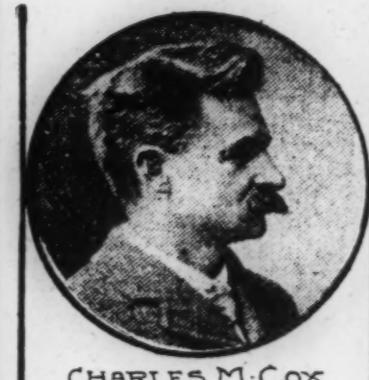
View of the building occupied by one of the famous institutions of the city, having a resident membership of 600. Right hand entrance belongs to the clubhouse.



PRES. CHARLES F. DOLE.



SEC. EDWARD H. CHANDLER.



CHARLES M. COX

The Twentieth Century Club of Boston is considered one of the most democratic organizations of its kind in existence, and during the 10 years since its inception its impulse has been strongly felt along various branches of art, in education, civics, society and other lines, and it has accomplished much good.

The club owes its existence to a meeting of two well-known Boston men, William Ordway Partridge, the sculptor, and Charles H. Ames. Its 600 resident and 60 non-resident members of both sexes comprise a body of persons constantly working for larger and better things and having a scope of large proportions.

These two gentlemen assembled half a dozen friends who were in accord with their ideals, and they met for the first time in a room at 6 Hancock avenue, Beacon hill, early in 1893. They cooked their own meal there, little thinking that this evidence of culinary ability would later on evolve into the Saturday afternoon luncheons, which have been a regular feature of the club for many years.

The size of the gatherings at the room in Hancock avenue gradually gained in proportions, and a call, which followed further conferences, signed by such men as Edward Everett Hale, W. D. McCracken, Edwin D. Mead, John Fiske, Nathan Haskell Dole, William Ordway Partridge, Charles H. Ames, Henry Stone and J. Pickering Putnam, was sent out. It expressed the specific purpose of the club and read as follows:

"It is felt by many that a club in Boston, including men in the various fields of literature, art, politics and business, animated by a common progressive spirit and interested alike in the creation of a better society, would be a distinct addition to the intellectual and moral life of our city. With a view to the organization of such a Twentieth Century Club, we invite you to meet with us at 6 Hancock avenue, Friday evening, Nov. 24, 1893, at 8 o'clock."

What does the Twentieth Century Club do? In a few words it is this—it gives ideas a chance. Other organizations take up the ideas that have shown their vitality and carry them through to their full fruition. It means much to those who grasp some human problem with seriousness and reach the line of solution to find somewhere minds hospitable to their conclusions.

Every member of the Twentieth Century Club has the privilege of bringing

## LUCY LARCOM, THE SWEET SINGER OF NEW ENGLAND

Who shall make verse for her while her own verse stands written of her? Or who need rehearse The story, noble, sweet, herself hath told, Setting in silver lines its rounded gold?

Child of light, Lucy! A fair valleycombe Her quiet heart, where happy birds made home; Sloping full eastward, so the larks took wing

At quick sunrise, and wondrously did sing: Long since her name revealed itself to me In such wise, without help of heraldry.

In these caressing lines Mrs. Whitney refers to the fact that the name Larcom has been traced back through What her Name generations preceded Original Signified the American family, which began in 1655, to Piedmont, where it originally signified "lark-combe"; and Mrs. Whitney is not unduly fanciful when she sees how appropriately it descends upon the woman poet. "Lucy"—the light; "Larcom"—the song-bird haunt, the combe or valley field of larks. . . . She sings, and she sings of the morning and the light. She is Lucy Larcom." Again, the "story, noble, sweet, herself has told," is Miss Larcom's record of her childhood and youth, which she named "A New England Girlhood," and which is singularly delightful among autobiographies.

Here, in a style as fragrant as the wild flowers stirring in the sea breeze, and as fresh as the breeze itself, she has told—how simply and ingeniously—the story of a charming childhood.

Beverly in Massachusetts was her birthplace, in 1824, when Beverly was but a tiny seaside village. The family of eight daughters and two sons lived in "Wallace's lane." At the head of the lane stood the two-story house in which the father, a retired shipmaster, kept "store." The neighborhood contained several other houses full of children, so there was no lack of companionship and a safe and wonderful playground spread all around.

Rising near the house was a rocky hill, reached by moss-covered rock stairs and providing snug coves and sunny corners where precious rag children could lie tucked in beneath mullein-leaves while their mothers climbed higher to where a marvelous panorama of the sea rewarded their eyes.

"For leagues of ocean were visible from the tiptop of the ledge, a tiny cleft peak that held always a little rain pool for the thirsty birds that now and then stopped as they flew over to dip their beaks and glance shyly at us, as if they wished to share our game."

Above the father's little shop was "Aunt Hannai's," where the infants, from two years upward, went to school. Aunt Hannai's baking went on simultaneously with her teaching, and bites of luscious gingerbread sometimes punctuated the alphabet. Besides, there was a soft comfortable in the corner, upon which a too drowsy baby might get a nap; so, although Aunt Hannai had a ferule, it did not fill the horizon, and many were the happy memories of the first school.

Lucy learned to read soon after she was two; but Aunt Hannai taught her the "Blessed," and other priceless words. She loved best the message John recorded: "Let not your heart be troubled," into the meaning of which she penetrated as only a child heart can.

"The Voice in the book seemed so tender! Somebody was speaking who had a heart and who knew that even a little child's heart was sometimes troubled. And it was a Voice that called us somewhere, to the Father's house, with its many mansions, so sunshiny and large."

In the Puritan meeting house she was a demure child outwardly, but had her elders known where her thoughts were, they might have been led to ponder. She was fond of hymns, learning sometimes two and three in a morning, and interpreted them according to a system of divinity strictly her own. She says:

"One of my first favorites was a strange choice for a child of three or four years. I had no idea of its meaning, but made up a little story out of First Favorites with myself as heroine. It began with the words:

"Come, humble sinner, in whose breast A thousand thoughts revolve!"

The second stanza reads thus:

"'I'll go to Jesus, though my sin Hath like a mountain rose.'

"I did not know that this last line was ungrammatical, but thought that the sin in question was something pretty, that looked like a mountain-rose!"

"Mountains I had never seen; they were a glorious dream to me. And a rose that grew on a mountain must surely be prettier than any of our wild red roses on the hill, sweet as they were. I would pluck that rose, and carry it up the mountain-side into the temple where the King sat, and would give it to Him; and then He would touch me with his scepter, and let me through into a garden full of flowers. There was no garden in the hymn; I suppose the 'rose' made me invent one." But it did read.

Occasionally one of these committees sits on a class or a course of lectures, or, in the case of the drama committee, a series of public performances to arouse the popular interest in some new path of progress.

"I know his courts; I'll enter in, Whatever may oppose."

and so I fancied there would be lions in the way, as there were in the "Pilgrim's," at the House Beautiful; but I should not be afraid of them; they would no doubt be chained. The last verse began with the lines:

"I can but perish if I go; I am resolved to try."

and my heart beat a brave echo to the words, as I started off in fancy on a "Pilgrim's" progress of my own, a happy little dreamer . . . in sermon time."

The foregoing well illustrates a marked trait of Miss Larcom's character—that

of seeing the beautiful in what to others looked grim and forbidding, and so it was that, although later the stern Puritan teaching cast some shadow upon her which it took her most of her lifetime to outgrow, she, in the main, dwelt in the light and the beauty, found the love of God, though sometimes afraid, and believed in the love more than in the arbitrary sovereignty.

It was a fortunately surrounded childhood in many respects. Ancestors of integrity and faith, affectionate parents and indulgent older sisters, and Integrity the rule of the house, held not of the strictest for that time and place, the thrift and cleanliness with which the home was kept and its increasing industry.

And she needed the stiffening of inclination which these industrious habits gave her, being disposed to dream, and feeling no attraction toward the needle. Her sisters worked at men's tailoring, and at a toddling age Lucy supposed this to be an inevitable part of a woman's duty. She tells how, trotting to church behind her father, she surveyed his tallness from heels to head, and shivered to think how many stitches there must be in his clothing. "And I suppose I've got to grow up and have a husband, and put all those little stitches into his coats and pantaloons!"

Lucy scribbled verses all her childhood, with no other thought but that, as they came, they should be written down. A yawning crack in the garret floor received most of them, as it did the book she "published" when she was seven years old. The little volume was stitched and bound, and illustrated by original designs in water colors from her toy box of paints.

So she grew, until, when she was 11 years old, the Beverly life came to an end, and the widowed mother took her younger children to Lowell, where she was given charge of one of the corporation boarding houses for the mill girls. But even this did not yield sufficient support for all, and Lucy and her sister Lida began work in the factory. They attended school, however, part of each year, and until Lucy was fitted for high school. Then her steady and more arduous work began.

In "An Idyl of Work" Miss Larcom has given a truthful picture of the factory life as it then was, and although none of the characters of this pleasant tale in blank Factory Life verse are drawn as portraits, it is easy to guess the models which inspired some of them. "Esther," who was to the lonelier girls "mother, shelter, home," is her own older sister Emmeline, the benignant, strengthening influence of all her life; and

"That broad-browed delicate girl (who) will carve at Rome."

Faces in marble, classic as her own, can be no other than Margaret Foley, who worked in the mills for a year to earn money enough for a first step in her career as sculpto."

Factory life as it was in Lowell three quarters of a century ago is today a lost art. Nowhere can be found equally high standards and conditions, either physical or mental, and the idea of a literary journal written and edited by mill hands would be more of an astonishment now than it was when the Lowell Offering first appeared.

The magazine seems to have been a part of that intellectual blossoming of New England in the first decades of the nineteenth century, which has never been explained, but is an inspiring fact, and which resulted in an American literature.

The magazine was first issued in 1839, as a pamphlet, under the auspices of a pastor in the town, and had its origin in a "Circle" formed by the girls for reading and improvement. The magazine soon passed entirely into their management, two of them editing and publishing, and all of the articles being written by mill hands. The Larcoms—Emmeline and Lucy—both wrote for it, and Lucy's contributions compare favorably, no more than the majority.

When Whittier was in Lowell in 1845, for political purposes, he visited the circle and heard poems

Poet Whittier and sketches read, Praised among which was one

the Articles by Lucy Larcom entitled "Sabbath Bells."

He praised some of the articles, but said nothing of hers, and she whimsically consoled herself by remembering that the Friends! did not believe in steeple houses!

In his book, "A Stranger in Lowell," he writes appreciatively of the high character of the articles composing the Offering, yet does not in the least exceed the praise bestowed by Charles Dickens, who wrote in his "American Notes," "Of the merits of the Lowell Offering as a literary production I will only observe, putting entirely out of sight the fact of the articles having been written by these girls after the arduous labors of the day, that it will compare advantageously with a great many English annuals."

And anybody who has rummaged out these old annuals from the depths of a grandmother's garret, and mused upon their flabby contents, will agree.

The Offering exchanged with college papers and other periodicals, religious and secular. Harriet Martineau instigated a commentary review of it in the "Athenaeum" and published in England, a volume compiled from its pages, entitled "Mind Among the Spindles," which was used by more than one earnest worker among the factory operatives there.

The magazine itself was carried into the Chamber of Deputies in France by Thiers to "show what working women in a republic could do," and it was made the subject of a lecture by Charles the brilliant French journalist. Thus the Lowell Offering in its honorable course of five years did beneficent work in the

BEGINNING MONDAY, FEB. 7th.

## 2 Very Important Sales of Exceptional Magnitude and Signal Economies

### I. OUR ANNUAL MIDWINTER SALE OF

### SPRING WASH GOODS

When Hundreds of Thousands of Yards of New, Desirable Fabrics Will Be Offered at Exceedingly Low Prices.

### II. AN OPPORTUNE SALE OF

### Misses' and Girls' Wash Dresses

Materials, Styles and Prices That Will Prove a Revelation to Mothers Who Have Been Accustomed to Making Their Children's Dresses.

## Jordan Marsh Company

### COLORADO BANKS ARE PROSPEROUS

### MR. CROW NAMES CAUSE OF LETTER

WASHINGTON—Representative Charles A. Crow (Rep., Mo.), assuming entire responsibility for his letter, read in the House, concerning the appointment of census supervisors in his district, rose to a question of personal privilege in that body Thursday, to state that the letter expressed his sentiments exactly.

In 1846 Emmeline Larcom married and went with her husband, who became a pioneer preacher, to Illinois. With them went Lucy and on the great Looking Glass Prairie she taught one little school after another, in terms of three months each, for two years.

But Monticello Seminary was not far away, and Lucy's ambition was still for a better education. So

1849 saw her installed as a Teacher

pupil teacher in the semi-

in Illinois

and, helping herself Seminary

in this way, she com-

pleted the course, and was graduated.

Returning then to Beverly, she taught a

private school for a year and then went to Wheaton Seminary, at Norton, Mass., where, for eight years, she was a beloved and successful teacher.

In 1862 she relinquished her teaching

work and gave herself to writing. She

edited Our Young Folks with Gail

Hamilton and J. T. Trowbridge, and as-

sisted Whittier in several compilations of

child literature. Her later years, extending in ever-ripening fulness and usefulness to 1893, were spent in and about Boston, where she enjoyed most delightful friendships in literary and social circles.

Whittier and his sister Elizabeth, of

the sweet asking eyes," were among her closest friends. The poet was her

friendly critic in all her earlier literary

work, and seems on his part to have

much enjoyed the companionship of this

reputable but deep thinking woman. She

is the friend of whom he speaks in "The

Preacher," and is closely associated in

his thought and her own with "A Sum-

mer by the Lakeside."

At a breakfast given by Oliver Wendell Holmes in 1879, she met Phillips

Brooks and a friendship was then begun

which cast a radiance upon the following years.

As to so many others, she showed

her the way into one of the many man-

sions to which the Voice had called her

and found herself, after many years of true

but unsatisfied Christian living, more at home in her Father's house, the

invisible church—the "house not made

with hands."

The surface impression of Miss Lar-

com's writing is that of gentleness and

sweetness, but in

Singer of Dawn some poems, such as

"The Sinking of the

Merrimack" and "A

Loyal Woman's 'No,'"

## CITES PROSECUTION AS REMEDY OF HIGH PRICES UPON FOOD

Michigan Congressman Tells of Finding Retail Figure of Ham Nearly Doubled Over Wholesale.

### COMBINE ASSERTED

WASHINGTON — Congressman Ford of Michigan is displeased with the prosecuting officers of the country, both state and federal, because they have not made an effort to break up the combinations in restraint of trade.

"Here we are making investigations, half a dozen committees of Congress and the department of agriculture, all seeking to look into the high cost of living," he said today. "And yet the most cursory glance shows that there must be combinations in all directions. Otherwise prices could not be held up as they are. I say it is the duty of the prosecuting officers to get busy. It's all right to have congressional investigations. They may do some good. But the high prices are here. They are felt by every family. It is the business of the prosecuting officers to investigate, prosecute and send a few of these people to jail. That's my panacea for the increased cost of living."

"Some men who have not informed themselves believe the high prices are due to the tariff. The tariff is not to blame. We did not raise the tariff on a single necessity found on any man's table. The rates are the same as they were, or lower, on all necessities. The only raises we made were on luxuries."

"I tell you it is the combinations, the illegal combinations, that are putting the unheard-of prices on foodstuffs that we now have to pay. Look here. The other day I called up the Washington agent of the Armour Packing Company and asked the wholesale price on a special grade of boneless, trimmed, cooked hams. I was informed that there were three grades of this kind of ham, sold exclusively to the retail trade at 19, 21 and 23 cents a pound. I then visited several of the meat markets of Washington and, while I did not find any of this particular grade of Armour ham, I did find boneless, trimmed, cooked hams for sale, some prepared by a Cincinnati house and some elsewhere. The retailers admitted that the grade was not quite up to that for which I asked, yet, in every instance, this ham was retailed at 40 cents a pound."

"But I found other evidence of illegal combines in trade in Washington. I found certain grades of tea sold at retail for 75 cents a pound when the wholesale price of this tea was but 18 cents. I found tea retailed at a dollar a pound although it cost the retailer only 20 cents. And in the government statistics I learn that coffee retailing at 30 cents a pound comes in at an importer's price of but eight to 18 cents. Don't tell me that these prices would prevail if we had competition. It is not possible."

"Champ Clark also took a look around the Washington meat markets and he found that meats here are very much higher than they are out in Kansas City and other meat-packing centers. Finally he said to one of the market men that he was tempted to go into the meat business in Washington. Why, he says, 'I can buy meat out West and have it shipped here and undercut these prices seven or more cents a pound and still make money.'

"Don't do it," says the market man. If you do you will be ruined. As soon as it was found that you were undercutting the rest of us you would find that your ears of meat would get side-tracked on the road until the ice gave out, or they would be accidentally routed in the wrong direction or something else would happen to them, so that you would lose your trade and be ruined. The combination is too strong for one man to combat it. We in the trade do not dare to cut the prices. If we did we would be put out of business too quick. We do not cut the prices. They are dictated to us and we have to charge them and no others."

### CONGRESS SEAT STARTS RIVALRY

Vacancy Made by W. C. Lovering of Taunton Is Sought by Several Who Already Are in Race.

A contest has already begun for the place of congressman from the fourteenth Massachusetts district made vacant by the passing away of Congressman William C. Lovering of Taunton. Ex-Senator John S. Keith, who has been regarded as the logical successor to the place, has announced that he will not enter the field.

Ex-Senator Frank G. Wheatley of North Abington has announced his candidacy, and from Brockton there is the talk of Col. John J. Whipple, ex-Mayor John S. Kent, George E. Keith and ex-Senator George H. Garfield.

Governor Draper will call a special election to fill the vacancy, but it is said it will be held in the State House that in order to allow for the necessary time to issue the election the election would hardly be held before the last of March.

#### BROOKLYN SIGNS SEVEN.

NEW YORK — The Brooklyn baseball club has received the signed contracts of Bill McIntire, Hunter, Sennett, Desau, deLeeuw and Schneiger.

## Art, Artists and Their Work

**John Elliott's Illustrations.**  
JOHN ELLIOTT at the Copley galleries, 103 Newbury street, is exhibiting his original pastel drawings illustrating the recent fairy book by Isabel Anderson (Mrs. Larr Anderson), entitled "The Great Sea Horse." There are 24 drawings of the seashore, grottoes beneath and airy flights above. Justice Whiskers sits on his throne. Pinkies are stuffing Neptune's trumpet. The Great Sea Horse rears at the Mermaid and Merry Jerry rides the Dogfish. The great Ocean Giant sits on the sands below, a green iceberg floats in the green sea, a wonderful Island is seen and young Neptune has a battle with the Octopus.

The works are rendered on tinted papers which carry the atmosphere for each subject. There is much fanciful playing with situations as allowed when fairy stories are to be told and illustrated. The reproductions in the book are successful, but appear several tones warmer than the originals.

The book is almost too heavy to be lifted by a child, but this allows the seniors the opportunity of reading aloud and has, therefore, its advantages. The pictures will remain in the upstairs gallery until Saturday, the 19th.

#### MRS. MORTON'S OIL PAINTINGS.

Mrs. Josephine Ames Morton is showing a collection of oil-color pictures at the gallery of W. J. Gardner & Co., 298 Boylston street. The subjects are taken from the Berkshires and from Newport, R. I. Mrs. Morton studied at the Pennsylvania Academy and at Julian's in Paris. This is her first public exhibition, and it will interest those who enjoy seeing the work of an individualist, the quality that is the right of every one to possess, namely, a method of expression all one's own.

The collection represents hard work by one who works out the problems alone; there is encouragement for the student and interesting bits of color in many of the garden scenes. The impression of the ensemble is of sunny effects and bright phases of outdoor life. The sea, painted from the deck of a steamer, is treated from near Spain, the Azores, near France, the North Atlantic, off Newfoundland and near England. An excellent landscape is called "Salt Meadows, Newport." In it the breadth of the near fields is well expressed.

The catalog is given a preface which is interesting, as follows:

The following sketches and studies have all been done with the one idea of catching the fleeting color schemes that nature presents from season to season, never for long at a time. In some cases it has been necessary to wait over two or three seasons before the recurrence of the same effects allowed the completion of the picture. The variety of the works lies not in the subject but in the atmospheric conditions through which the same subjects are seen. The pictures are open to the public view until Feb. 14.

#### Old Masters at Doll & Richards'.

The Ehrich galleries of New York has inaugurated in the gallery of Doll & Richards, 71 Newbury street, an exhibition of "Old Masters" that are interesting to those who enjoy the arts of former centuries. Works from the Italian, French, Flemish, English and Dutch schools are represented. One of the most interesting is a street scene, called "The Hurdygurdy Player" from the brush of Jan Steen, of the Dutch school. There is genuine humor in the way the player sings his ditty in the street at the passers by, and the local flavor of the country and general atmosphere of the seventeenth century seems truly expressed.

"A Mother and Child," by George Romney of the English school of the eighteenth century, is reproduced here with a good example of George Morland, "At Old Red Dragon" showing a horseman drawing up to the widow of a disheveled. The landscape recedes in a charming way in this canvas and the figures are vigorously painted. A number of portraits and groups, make up the list of subjects which will remain on public view until the sixteenth.

#### BOSTON ART NOTES.

Beginning next Monday, Philip Little of Salem will open his exhibition at the Copley gallery on Newbury street.

Henry Plympton Spaulding of the Studio building has been holding a studio exhibition the present week.

J. K. Chambers of the Studio building shows some good landscape studies, made while in New Hampshire the past summer. Several of these represent the landscape as seen through the door of a barn. The brilliant effects produced by the juxtaposition of the subdued tones of the interior with the out-of-doors light, are well expressed.

Abbott Graves is busy with orders since his recent exhibition at Kimball's closed. The sales there reached a substantial figure and the artist intends to follow the line of painting New England gardens the coming summer. To this end a new gasoline launch has been purchased with which to visit the coast towns and thus easily reach the places where these beautiful objects are to be found.

Beginning next Monday, the works of the late George Frost of Cambridge, Mass., will be placed on public view at Bird's auction rooms on Bromfield street. Later in the week, ten pictures will be offered for sale. Mr. Frost was well known as the artist who, with George Kennan, the writer, made an extended tour through Siberia, some years ago.

At the gallery of Charles E. Cobb, 340 Boylston street, F. Hopkinson Smith of New York, Venice, Mexico and other well known centers, will open his annual



"MOTHER AND CHILD." From the painting by George Romney, now on exhibition at 71 Newbury street.

Boston exhibition next Monday morning. The pictures will remain on view until the nineteenth.

The Messrs. Vose will open next Tuesday an exhibition of the work of Messrs. F. S. Church and George S. Boughton. The paintings of Sergeant Kendall have been appreciated by the artists and laity of the city who have visited the gallery in large numbers during the three weeks of the exhibition. The works of Paul Dougherty will be shown at this gallery later in the season.

Frank H. Richardson is showing some of his recent work in his studio at 110 Tremont street. The public is invited.

#### Dougherty Exhibit in Chicago.

Paul Dougherty is now holding an exhibition in Chicago at the galleries of M. O'Brien & Son. Of his work the Chicago Post says:

"Since 1907 Mr. Dougherty has been an important exhibitor in American artist displays. The purchase of his 'Land and Sea' by the Corcoran gallery in Washington, the sale of other striking compositions to discriminating collectors and the acquisition of a canvas by the Art Institute with the feeling that it will enhance the value of the Chicago gathering of contemporary art add to the interest in his reappearance among us."

"But while Mr. Dougherty may be no stranger, the truly splendid canvases that have just come assure us that he has the power to surprise. His ability to paint mighty impressions was recognized in his earlier works, which, however, did not reach the artistry of the later ones."

#### Gift for National Museum.

"The Iron Mine," one of the very best paintings of the late Homer Martin, which has recently been sold by Knobell & Co. to William T. Evans, is to be presented to the National Art Museum in Washington by the recent purchaser. As a rare mark of generosity, the Messrs. Knobell have presented the purchase price to Mrs. Martin, a substantial evidence of the esteem in which this artist is held by his countrymen and by the dealers who are not forgetful to be chivalrous toward the widow of a distinguished painter.

#### International Art Exposition.

The American Federation of Arts through its secretary, F. D. Millet, has issued an appeal in regard to the international exposition which will take place in Italy in 1911. This is the most important affair of its kind held in Europe since 1900. It will be divided into two great departments, one devoted exclusively to art, which is to occupy extensive buildings and spacious grounds near the Villa

Borghese in Rome, and the other devoted to manufactures and commerce, which is to be established in Turin.

All the great nations with the exception of the United States have honored the invitation of the Italian government by making large appropriations and promising adequate representation. Thus far the United States government has taken no action, and the limit of time for acquiring space has already been extended to Feb. 15, and will not be prolonged further. It is requested that all interested in art secure action to confer with the representatives and senators from their own states, calling attention to the facts and urging immediate action.

#### Munich and Berlin Exhibit.

Hugo Reisinger, in a letter to the Art Review, announces that in behalf of the Royal Academy of Berlin and the Royal Art Society of Munich, he is sending invitations to a number of American artists to exhibit in Munich and Berlin during the months of March and April, 1910. We quote the concluding paragraphs of the letter of announcement:

"With the exception of the achievements of a few good men, living in Paris and London, I venture to say that the contemporary American art is hardly known in Germany, and I believe for the same reason that opportunities for exhibiting it have been hitherto lacking.

"My official friends abroad and I believe that the time has come when American art should attain due recognition abroad, and for this reason these two unique galleries have been placed at our disposal.

"I am not only making my appeal to the various artists personally, but also to the leading collectors of American art that this country, and I confidently believe that the undertaking will receive unanimous support.

"The aim of this exhibition is, as has been said before, to make American art better known abroad, and also to promote artistic reciprocity between two great nations, and it is hoped that both these results may in large measure be achieved.

"It requires no little courage to discriminate among living artists for an exhibition of this kind, and it is not to be expected that any selection possible to make will meet with general approval either in this country or abroad. It is safe, however, to predict that the exhibition, if the plan is carried out, will contain representative examples of a varied character and that American painting will be shown in a dignified manner. We judge, too, that the vivid and stimulating work of the younger artists is not likely to be neglected, and that it will, if included, meet with prompt response from the followers of the 'moderns' in Germany.

## REAL ESTATE NEWS

Many valuable properties have changed hands this week, among which the most important are the building here reproduced, numbered 159 Tremont street, and a large six-story brick structure at 6 to 12 Merrimac street, junction of and numbered 117 to 123 Friend street. This parcel has just passed to the ownership of the Hon. John D. Long, the grantor being Julius Codman. There are 3000 square feet of land, taxed on \$75,000, the total rating being \$108,000. The price paid by Mr. Long, however, was in excess of this figure. Horsford & William of the Kimball building were the brokers.

The same brokers have sold for the Hon. John D. Long a tract of vacant land in Commonwealth avenue, between Harvard avenue and Allston street. The plot has a total area of 49,510 square feet and it is considered one of the most desirable undeveloped tracts in this vicinity. There is a frontage on Commonwealth avenue of 560 feet. The purchase is Thomas G. Washburn, the well known realty operator. The land has been held at a price approximating \$1.25 per square foot. The location is near where W. J. McDonald is spending so much money in building and other improvements. When Mr. Washburn completes the betterments which he has

in mind the locality will be not only pleasing to the eye but it will possess all the natural advantages of nearness to the city and yet far enough removed from its bustle to offer all the inducements of a suburb.

Trading in city proper realty this week has been well distributed over the various sections with perhaps a little enthusiasm in the Back Bay and the West End. The usual activity in the Roxbury and Dorchester have not been neglected by any means. The demand for farms and other country properties remains good, although it has not been quite as brisk as it was last week. With the advent of spring improved conditions all around are bound to prevail.

#### TRANSFER OF BACK BAY HOUSE.

George Wheatland has conveyed title to George R. Grantham to a three-story brick house and 2530 feet of land in Ivy street, near Audubon road, Back Bay. The estate is assessed for \$12,000, of which \$13,500 is on the 3168 square feet of land and \$15,000 on the building. This is one of the fine old Chestnut street houses handsomely finished in the style of the early part of the nineteenth century. The purchaser, Heman M. Burr, buys for his own occupancy, and was represented in the transaction by Messrs. Codman & Street.

It is said that two West End parcels located in Cambridge street, near Bowdoin square, will soon change hands, involving about \$60,000.

#### CAMBRIDGE SALES.

The president and fellows of Harvard College have sold through the T. H. Raymond agency of Cambridge and Somerville the nine-room dwelling at 273 Up-

New Enlarged Size, 13 x 18, \$2.00  
Special for Thirty Days.

Special  
for  
30 Days  
Only

\$2



Special  
for  
30 Days  
Only

\$2

## The Triumph of Truth Over Error

The great painting by HENRY B. FULLER, which has been awarded the Carnegie prize at the National Academy Art Exhibition in New York.

This reproduction brings out in detail every color of the original painting. The picture, "THE TRIUMPH OF TRUTH OVER ERROR," is an enlarged size, 13x18, beautifully mounted and ready for framing.

To advertise this reproduction of the great painting, "THE TRIUMPH OF TRUTH OVER ERROR," by Henry B. Fuller, we have decided to cut the price in half, and for thirty days offer this beautiful picture for \$2.00, sent postpaid, anywhere. Any picture we send which may be marred in transit will be replaced.

This Is What the  
Artist Thinks of  
Our Reproduction  
of His Picture:

GREEN & CO., 200 Broadway, New York:  
Dear Sirs:—Thanks for the proof in color of my picture "THE TRIUMPH OF TRUTH OVER ERROR," which is at hand. It is surprisingly well executed and true to the original, and I am much gratified with it. Sincerely yours, Oct. 19, 1909. Deerfield.

HENRY B. FULLER.

Sample, post card size, printed on paper 7x9, 25 cents.

GREEN & CO., 200 Broadway, New York City



FOSTER & BROS.  
Picture Framing  
4 Park Square  
Boston

By LEWIS J. BIRD CO., Auctioneers,  
32 Bromfield St., Boston  
Important Auction Sale  
OF THE  
GEO. A. FROST  
COLLECTION OF  
Oil Paintings & Water Colors  
in our Art Gallery, on Wednesday,  
Thursday and Friday, February 5, 6,  
and 11. Each day at 2:30 P. M.  
On exhibition with catalogue from  
Monday, February 4.

Geo. A. Frost's life was noted for his travels with Mr. Geo. Kennan through Siberia, and many of his pictures are illustrations of that country.

EXHIBITION  
of Water Colors by  
F. Hopkinson Smith  
In the Galleries  
of C. E. COBB  
346 Boylston St.  
Feb. 7 to 19

chased by M. E. Ward of Cambridge, who in turn reconveyed to James J. Donovan.

Arlington Land Sold.  
The sale is reported of lot 6 on Harlow street, with

## LAWYER POINTS OUT BETTER METHODS OF VOTING IN BOSTON

(Continued from Page One.)

to express their first, second and third choice. The figures were as follows:

Aupperle	465
Bannister	603
Lough	99
Lutes	41
Slocum	229
Todd	362
Total	1799

## DIRECTOR GETTEMY PROPOSES BILL FOR TOWN ACCOUNTING

(Continued from Page One.)

bonds of indemnity given to the town. This officer shall also examine the books and accounts of the treasurer, collector and all officers entrusted with the expenditure of money.

## NEW ARMY PLAN OUTLINED TODAY

General Staff Report Will Censure Small Garrisons Scattered Over Country, Also "Pork Barrel."

WASHINGTON—The United Press is able today to give an outline of the forthcoming special report of the general staff recommending a reorganization of the army and the establishment of a definite military policy, having for its object, "the perfection of a properly proportioned fighting machine of high efficiency."

The report will censure the present plan of scattering the army in small garrisons throughout the country, and will arraign the "pork barrel" method of military appropriations, which is held by the general staff to be one of the main causes of the alleged present inefficiency of the army.

The changes desired by the general staff will be presented to Congress later in a separate bill which will be accompanied by a presidential message. A special board, headed by Major-General Leonard Wood and General Anthony Murray, chief of the coast defense corps, will leave for Panama next week and when they have worked out a plan for the defense of the Canal Zone, this will be incorporated in the general army reorganization plan.

The general staff's plan will undoubtedly encounter strong opposition in Congress and it is hardly likely that anything will be done at the present session.

### FURNITURE MEN TO MEET.

The annual meeting of the Home Furnishers Association of Massachusetts will be held at the Revre house next Tuesday.

The principal speakers will be Allen T. Trendway, president of the Senate, Guy A. Ham, formerly United States district attorney, and the Hon. William A. Morse.

### REPORT BIG HOTEL PROJECT.

NEW YORK—It is reported that a syndicate of New York capitalists are negotiating for the purchase of a large tract of land on high ground between Hartsdale and Scarsdale in Westchester county as the site of a hotel to cost half a million dollars.

### SELECTMAN GRANTED PATENT.

HYDE PARK, Mass.—Selectman John Johnstone of this town has been granted letters patent for an improved dump cart with an ingenious device which can be used as a brake descending hills and also to throw the body of the cart backward to dump the load.

### WATER CONDUIT FOR SYRACUSE.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—A new water conduit to supply the city of Syracuse with lake water, has been put in service. With the line already opened it will supply the city with more than 27,000,000 gallons, which will be adequate until the population reaches the 250,000 mark.

### INVESTIGATE FIRE ALARM DEAL.

LAWRENCE, Mass.—James C. Crombie, a commission agent for the Crombie Fire Alarm Company, and ex-Chief Rutter were called before the district attorney Friday in connection with the investigation of the awarding of a contract to install its system here.

### INDICTMENTS STIR POLITICIANS.

CHICAGO—With the voting of four true bills against city officials in connection with the shale rock case, politicians today realize that few are to be left inside the immunity zone in the present grand jury graft probe.

### BIG BLAZE IN NEW JERSEY.

FAIRVIEW, N. J.—Fire early today partially burned Bennett's embroidery factory and six other buildings, entailing a loss of \$100,000. Fifteen persons asleep in one of the buildings, escaped.

### MILLS IN CLINTON SHUT DOWN.

CLINTON, Mass.—Failure of the striking weavers at the Victor Manufacturing Company and the mill management to reach an agreement has thrown 250 operatives out of work.

### BUILDINGS BURN AT OLD ORCHARD.

OLD ORCHARD, Me.—Fire Friday destroyed Cedar Brook cottage and bathhouses and the residence of William F. Fernald, station agent here, causing a loss of \$12,000.

### BANKING ROOMS TO OPEN.

The new banking rooms of the Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank at Thompson square, Charlestown, will be opened for inspection next Thursday.

### DRAPER CLUB REUNION.

The fourth annual reunion of the Draper Club of ward 10 will be held in Huntington Chambers hall, 30 Huntington avenue, Wednesday evening, Feb. 9.

### SENATOR WALSH PASSES AWAY.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—State Senator Thomas S. Walsh of this city passed away Friday.

## TECH MEN TO STUDY OIL BURNING VESSEL

(Continued from Page One.)

the difficulty attending the taking of the temperature in the heart of the furnace, which was designed and constructed in the institute laboratories, consisting of a thermo-electric pyrometer made by enclosing a thermo-electric couple in a quartz tube and the whole protected by a water cooled iron pipe 12 feet long.

These tests will be conclusive to a much greater degree than any others which have ever been made, as the former tests were necessarily confined to the proximity of the doors of the furnace and so were not accurate. The oil is burnt in a forced draft and the hottest point is generally about 10 feet back, so that great difficulty has been met with in determining engineering tables which are used in connection with coal combustion steam engines.

### At the Railway Terminals

The Boston & Albany road will bring to Boston some time tonight the members and effects of the Boston opera company, en route home from Springfield. Three special trains will be used to handle the 17 baggage cars, three platform cars and seven wide vestibule coaches.

For the accommodation of the Appalachian Club of Boston the New Haven road will furnish special service from South station this afternoon to Hingham.

The Adams Express Company received a consignment of western horses from the Pittsford stables today for Boston. They were loaded in the new style horse cars of the Pennsylvania road.

In order to save making so many stops for water on fast freight runs the New Haven road is connecting larger tanks on all the engines that are in the fast freight service.

A signal company has contracted to install an all-electric switch machine at State Line, making three in all on the Boston & Albany road.

## WANTS PRINTERS FOR PHILIPPINES

An unusual opportunity is offered printers by the United States government in the Philippine islands. The civil service commission today announced an examination for printers in the bureau of printing, Manila, P. I., on March 3 at Boston. The salary ranges from \$1800 to \$2000 per annum.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1910.

## News in Brief Gathered Today from Towns and Cities in Massachusetts

### BEVERLY.

Mrs. Caroline Barney, wife of the Rev. E. M. Barney, formerly pastor of the First Universalist church of this city, has been appointed visiting superintendent of the Massachusetts Universalist Sunday School Association.

Diana chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, will give a costume party Monday evening at Malta hall.

A joint convention of the city council, to which the members of the joint committee on charter revision has been invited, will be held at Grand Army hall Monday evening at 7:45.

The annual fair of the Universalist parish will be held in Ballou hall, Judson street, Feb. 10, 17 and 18.

### MIDDLEBORO.

The following committees have been appointed by the Business Mens Club for the year: House committee, Charles S. Cummings, Samuel Shaw and Fred A. Johnson; membership, George E. Doane, Henry W. Sears and Albert A. Thomas; auditing, Augustus N. Bearse, George W. Stetson and Granville E. Tillson; entertainment, E. T. Pierce, Frank W. Read, Norman C. Smith, James M. Clark and Herbert A. Pratt.

The night schools have closed for the season.

### WHITMAN.

The Young Peoples Society of the First Baptist church has elected: President, N. H. Clark; vice-president, L. O. Coburn; secretary, Miss Eva M. Rand; corresponding secretary, Miss Helen Lawrence; treasurer, M. G. Coburn.

Arrangements have been completed for the reception to the pastor of the First Baptist church, the Rev. Frank S. Jones, on the evening of Feb. 8.

### ABINGTON.

The selectmen of Abington and Weymouth have petitioned the state highway commission to lay out as a state road Bedford street from the Weymouth line to this town.

The board of trade has erected large wooden signs near the railroad station at North Abington telling of the advantageous sites for sale in the town for manufacturing.

### DEDHAM.

The Germantown Citizens Association will hold an important business meeting at St. Paul's hall, Germantown, tomorrow afternoon.

The Dedham Womens Club will hold a children's party in Greenleaf hall, Saturday afternoon, Feb. 12.

### SOUTH BRAINTREE.

Twenty young people will hold a surprise party tonight at the home of Miss Ethel Ellington. Friends will be present from Boston, Holbrook and Weymouth. After presenting a gift, a pretty leather hand bag, the evening will be passed at music and games.

### BROCKTON.

Capt. R. B. Grover camp, Sons of Veterans, is planning a minstrel show.

Massasoit Lodge, I. O. O. F., will entertain Standish Lodge of Rockland, Feb. 24.

### FILE DRAPER WILL AT WORCESTER

WORCESTER, Mass.—The will of Gen. William F. Draper, former ambassador to Italy, was filed in the Worcester county probate court here Friday.

After certain specific bequests his household goods and effects and half of the residue of the estate go to his widow, Mrs. Susan Prescott Draper. The other half goes to his children and their issue, with the exception of the children of George Otis Draper.

Clare H. Draper and Oliver H. Lane of Hopedale are named as executors. Their compensation is fixed at \$10,000 each. The estate is estimated at from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000.

### UNITED HATTERS LOSE THEIR SUIT

HARTFORD, Conn.—A verdict of \$22,000 was rendered Friday in the United States court, by the jury in the suit of D. E. Loewe of Danbury against 200 hatmakers of this state. After being out a little over two hours the jury ordered actual damages of \$74,000 to the plaintiff, but as the suit was brought under the Sherman anti-trust law, triple damages can be recovered.

Attorneys for the defense will be given a hearing on March 7, when a motion to set aside the verdict on the ground of being excessive will be argued. The bill against the United Hatters of North America may be a quarter of a million dollars.

These tests will be conclusive to a much greater degree than any others which have ever been made, as the former tests were necessarily confined to the proximity of the doors of the furnace and so were not accurate. The oil is burnt in a forced draft and the hottest point is generally about 10 feet back, so that great difficulty has been met with in determining engineering tables which are used in connection with coal combustion steam engines.

### INVESTIGATE FIRE ALARM DEAL.

LAWRENCE, Mass.—James C. Crombie, a commission agent for the Crombie Fire Alarm Company, and ex-Chief Rutter were called before the district attorney Friday in connection with the investigation of the awarding of a contract to install its system here.

### INDICTMENTS STIR POLITICIANS.

CHICAGO—With the voting of four true bills against city officials in connection with the shale rock case, politicians today realize that few are to be left inside the immunity zone in the present grand jury graft probe.

### BIG BLAZE IN NEW JERSEY.

FAIRVIEW, N. J.—Fire early today partially burned Bennett's embroidery factory and six other buildings, entailing a loss of \$100,000. Fifteen persons asleep in one of the buildings, escaped.

For the accommodation of the Appalachian Club of Boston the New Haven road will furnish special service from South station this afternoon to Hingham.

### MILLS IN CLINTON SHUT DOWN.

CLINTON, Mass.—Failure of the striking weavers at the Victor Manufacturing Company and the mill management to reach an agreement has thrown 250 operatives out of work.

### BUILDINGS BURN AT OLD ORCHARD.

OLD ORCHARD, Me.—Fire Friday destroyed Cedar Brook cottage and bathhouses and the residence of William F. Fernald, station agent here, causing a loss of \$12,000.

### BANKING ROOMS TO OPEN.

The new banking rooms of the Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank at Thompson square, Charlestown, will be opened for inspection next Thursday.

### DRAPER CLUB REUNION.

The fourth annual reunion of the Draper Club of ward 10 will be held in Huntington Chambers hall, 30 Huntington avenue, Wednesday evening, Feb. 9.

### SENATOR WALSH PASSES AWAY.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—State Senator Thomas S. Walsh of this city passed away Friday.

### TEN SUBMARINES WANTED IN WEST

WASHINGTON—Representative Kahn of California Friday appeared before the House committee on naval affairs, in company with Representative Hayes also of California, and Representatives Humphrey and Ellis of Oregon to urge that the committee insert in the naval bill an appropriation of \$5,000,000 for the construction of ten submarine boats for service on the Pacific coast.

### MILITARY RIFLE SOCIETY MEETS

The annual meeting of the New England Military Rifle Association will be held at the South armory this afternoon at which time officers will be selected and the date fixed for the annual shoot at Wakefield.

## Double S. & H. Green Trading Stamps Until

1 O'CLOCK AND SINGLE STAMPS THEREAFTER

Given absolutely FREE with every purchase of 10 cents and over. You can exchange these stamps for the Richest Premiums on Earth. 10 Free Stamps With All New Books Started.

## Our Third Annual Buyers' Contest Begins Monday

Mr. Siegel stands the loss while the buyers mark prices to suit themselves, the object being to see who can make the largest percentage of increase. The buyer who wins gets a big cash prize, and the second, third and fourth buyers under the wire also get substantial cash prizes. But the largest prizes go to the public in the values we offer. It will be the biggest Buyers' Sale we ever attempted, and when you have seen the bargain plums we are going to offer Monday you will watch for this sale every year—like thousands of others.

## February Semi-Annual Furniture and Buyers' Sale

I have sold furniture to Boston people for more than ten years. Each year my business has grown, and today no furniture buyer can boast of a greater following than I have. I say this with pride, because it is positive proof that I have guarded the interests of my customers. I have prepared a line of goods for this sale which will appeal to the best trade of Boston and New England. I take this opportunity to thank you R. G. Alexander

for your past patronage, and to invite you to visit our furniture department on Monday.

Lenox Arm Chair  
\$37.50

BENNINGTON DAVENPORT  
\$87.50

This picture shows you a very large soft, luxurious Davenport, of hair, known as the Washington. It is 6 ft. 8 in. long, very deep springs and is worth \$125.00. Other patterns, together with this one, on sale tomorrow, your choice

## NEW YORK TUNNELS WILL BE COMPLETED DURING THE SUMMER

Hudson and East River Tubes  
to Be Respectively Opened  
in June and March Is the  
Latest Report.

### ROADS TO CONNECT

NEW YORK—The time set by contract for the completion of the Pennsylvania railroad tubes under the Hudson and East rivers will arrive during the summer of the present year. The exact time for opening them—set once apparently without official sanction for Jan. 1—has been postponed several times, and precise date is still tentative.

The most definite information that can be obtained from official sources is that the East river section of the tunnel system, connecting Manhattan and Long Island City, will probably be opened for passenger service in March, although the full schedule will not be put into effect until June or July. The work of the tubes has progressed to the point of installing the electrical apparatus, which is now being done.

The Pennsylvania's new station which, with its connections, has cost \$100,000,000, will be open for Long Island traffic April 1. The new station will be able to handle 100,000,000 passengers a year—as many as there are men, women and children in the United States. The Jersey City station, exclusive of ferry passengers, handles 12,000,000 passengers annually; 15,000,000 are handled by the Long Island railroad at Long Island City in a year and 20,000,000 at the Broad street station, Philadelphia. The New York station will thus have a capacity for handling 53,000,000 more passengers than these three stations combined.

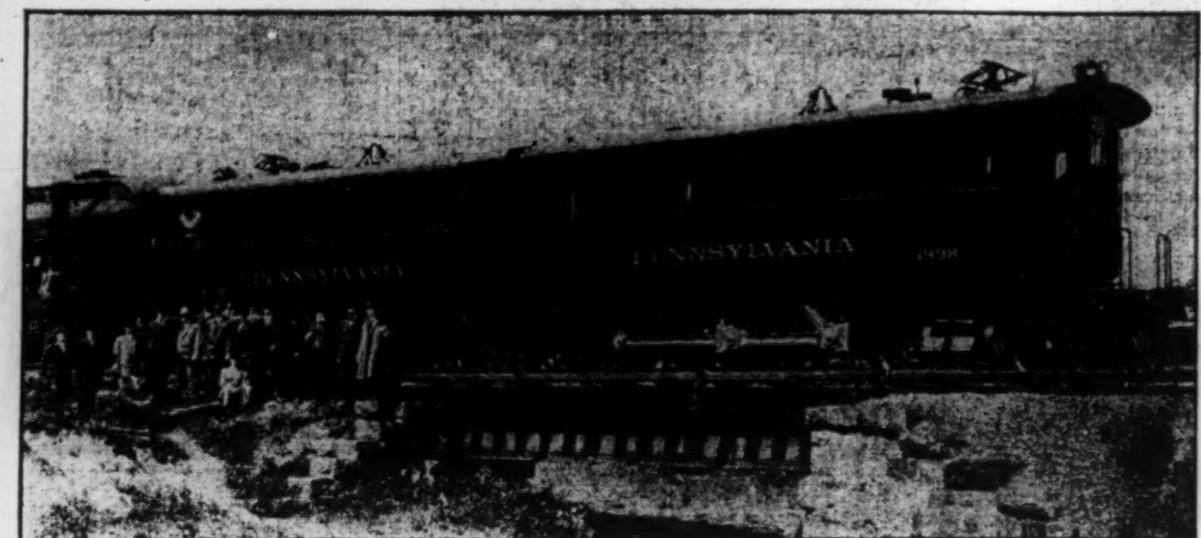
It was about four months ago that the first train went through the long tube from Jersey City to Long Island City, passing beneath two great rivers and the island of Manhattan. It was not a star engine of the road which did the hauling on this memorable occasion, but a common sooty switch engine, and the ceremonies for the event were exceedingly modest. But this did not lessen the real magnitude of the moment. Next summer the public will realize the immensity of the work when it rides through the tunnel in comfortable Pullmans behind powerful electric locomotives.

An accompanying picture shows the interior of the south Hudson river at the spot where the two ends, driven from Manhattan and Jersey City met in the middle and were joined.

The new terminal structure and improvements of the road, required an ac-

## LEVIATHAN OF THE RAILROAD

Pennsylvania's Electric Locomotive Is Most Powerful Yet Constructed and Is Really Two Engines in One.



LARGEST ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE EVER CONSTRUCTED.

Electric locomotive No. 3998, built for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and to be used in the New York tunnels. It weighs 330,000 pounds, and will develop 4000 horsepower. The two sections are permanently coupled, back to back.

It is necessary to peruse the following statistics to realize the magnitude of the labor and skill involved:

Area of the terminal ..... 28 acres  
Length of the trackage ..... 16 miles  
Number of standing tracks at the ..... 21  
Length of platforms adjacent to ..... 21  
Passenger trains ..... 21,500 feet  
Number of passenger platforms ..... 11  
Length of passenger platform below sea level (M. H. W.) ..... 9 feet  
Total excavation required ..... 3,000,000 cu. yds.  
Number of columns supporting station building ..... 650  
Maximum capacity of all tunnels ..... 144  
Length of river tunnels (single track miles) ..... 6.8 miles

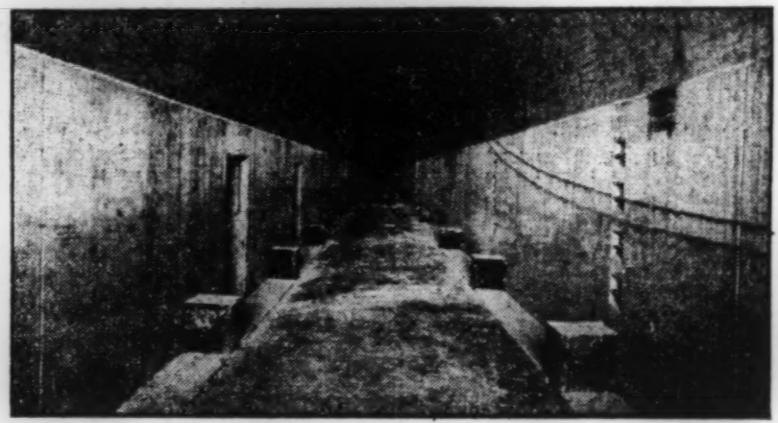
When work was first started on the Pennsylvania Tunnel and Station the engineers of the railroad company, co-operating with those of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, took up the problem of designing an electric locomotive which would cope successfully with the heavy grades necessary in the river tunnels. Since then electric locomotives have been designed, constructed, and tested, and special recording track sections have been laid and electrified. Much electrical apparatus had been built, and voluminous reports and records were compiled before the completion of No. 3998, the first "Pennsylvania" type of electric locomotive to be finished, and the one which recently was given its first test on the Long Island Railroad.

Number 3998 weighs 330,000 pounds. It will develop 4,000 horsepower, about three times as much as a giant freight locomotive, and could pull a heavy freight train at a speed of some 60 or 70 miles per hour. In appearance it is similar to two passenger coaches, with huge driving wheels and rods. On each side of the steel cabs are ten square windows

benefits secured by its position. The motor is located high up from the roadbed, secure from snow, dirt and water, and space limitations are largely removed. In its design it possesses electrical features never before seen on an electric locomotive.

The single motor weighs, without gear, 45,000 pounds, and in weight and power it is the largest railway motor ever constructed. It projects into the cab, and in fact, fills a large part of it.

The controller on the "Pennsylvania"



ONE OF THE BERGEN HILL TUNNELS.

These tunnels are extensions of the Pennsylvania railroad tunnels under the Hudson river, forming approaches from the New Jersey side.

is scarcely as large as that on a Hoe printing press. None of the main power passes through it, as it is really a switch corresponding to a telegrapher's key, operated by electro-pneumatic means. With a lever which can be moved with one finger, the engineer can admit to the locomotive a current equal to that available in a hundred trolley cars.

The electric supply will be secured from an electric conductor, or third rail, by four contact shoes on each locomotive. At some points where the great number of track switches will not permit this, power will be secured from an overhead conductor through an air-operated overhead contact shoe of which there are two on each locomotive.

The new locomotive is of steel construction throughout, and each section has the usual bell, sand box and whistle. The latter is blown by air.

The first twenty-four "Pennsylvania" type electric locomotives to be built will have the following dimensions:

Total weight, 166 tons; weight of electrical parts, 62 tons; weight of mechanical parts, 103 tons; total horsepower, 4,000; maximum draw bar pull, 60,000 pounds; maximum speed, 60 to 70 miles per hour under load; diameter of drive wheels, 68 inches; diameter of truck wheels, 36 inches; weight on drivers, 14 tons; mechanical shock without injury, 600,000 pounds; length over all, 65 feet; total wheel base, 56 feet.

But the Pennsylvania is also undertaking many outside improvements, which, in connection with the tubes and terminals and rolling equipment, will go toward making the system complete. Leaving Newark, bound for New York via the tube route, the first section of work encountered is the embankment and bridge approach, five miles long, which carries the track across the Hackensack meadows. From this marshy lowland the surface rises abruptly to the Bergen Hills and under the westward

the scheme is the New York connecting railroad which will attach the Pennsylvania and Long Island systems to the railroads of New England. It will include a bridge, 12 miles long, from Long Island City, via Ward's Islands and Randall's Island to Port Morris. This link will be of incalculable importance to the eastern half of the country. It will join by rail the cities of Boston and Pittsburgh. The connecting railroad will join the passenger system through the Sunnyside yards, and the freight system over the line of the Bay Ridge Improvement.

The Bay Ridge Improvement includes an extensive yard and terminals. Between Bay Ridge and Greenville yard, the new center for receiving and transhipping freight in New Jersey, a ferry of float barges will ply.

To handle the enormous new business between the east and west via the New York Connecting Railroad route the company is preparing 11 new local delivery yards in the boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens. The largest of these will be the Bay Ridge freight terminal, which will include nearly 800 city lots. The terminal building itself will be an impressive structure.

Rapid progress of the plans for the construction of this connecting railroad, which will extend from Westchester county across Hell Gate and thence through the borough of Queens, is shown by several recent purchases of property along the proposed route. Eighty lots at Terminal Heights, Woodside, L. I., have just been bought by the company for about \$150,000. The purchase was made in order to provide switches, turnouts and a yard through which connections will be established with the Pennsylvania-Long Island system at the eastern end of Sunnyside yards. By the recent acquisition of a strip of land fronting on 25 thoroughfares in Queens, the connecting railway has secured a clear right-of-way, varying in width from 80

feet at the ends to 150 feet from the shore line, where the Hell Gate bridge will land to the Glendale section, a distance of approximately five miles, at a total outlay of about \$3,200,000.

On the Westchester side sufficient land for the connection of the projected railroad with the New York, New Haven & Hartford system has been purchased by the New Haven interests and work is soon to start on the \$25,000,000 improvement, which is to bring the New Haven and Pennsylvania interests into bonds of near relationship.



CHASSIS OF ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE NO. 3998.

There is no necessity of turning the engine, as it runs equally well in either direction, and all the manipulating levers are duplicated in each section.

side of these two tunnels plunge into the rock. A completed section of this tunnel is illustrated. These tunnels are but extensions of the tubes under the river. Passing on under West Hoboken and Weehawken and the river, one reaches Manhattan.

The improvements on Long Island are much more elaborate. Here are the great Sunnyside yards, to form which a range of hills was leveled and a tract of swamp filled in. Four miles of passenger trains can be stored at Sunnyside. The yards will be used for the storage

## "THE BLUE BIRD", A FAIRY PLAY

IN "The Blue Bird" Maurice Maeterlinck, the Belgian dramatist, has written a fairy play the incidents and characters of which symbolize the search of humanity for happiness. The play is now having a splendid run at the Haymarket theater, London, and is soon to be produced at the New theater, New York. Over 50 companies are now touring Russia in the play, and in Moscow, where it was first recognized as a great production, it had a run of many months. In reviewing the London success, A. B. Walkley, the scholarly critic of the Times, said: "Maurice Maeterlinck has given us an evening of unalloyed happiness. What an exquisite blend of fancy, wisdom, speculation, poetry, tenderness and pure beauty is 'The Blue Bird.'"

James McCreery & Co.

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New York

On Monday and Tuesday,  
February the 7th and 8th.

DOMESTIC RUGS. In Both Stores.

All Wool Mission Rugs, various sizes.  
Discontinued patterns.

6 x 9 ft. ....	5.40
7 ft. 6 in. x 10 ft. 6 in. ....	8.00
9 x 12 ft. ....	10.00

value 6.75

value 10.00

value 12.50

Other sizes in proportion.

8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in. Wilton Rugs.—  
Oriental and self-toned colors. .... 25.00

9 x 12 ft. Axminster Rugs.—Oriental  
designs. .... 19.50

usual price 35.00

value 22.50

BLANKET DEPT'S. In Both Stores.

Marseilles Bed Spreads, with scalloped  
edges; satin finish. Single and double bed  
sizes. .... 3.75 and 4.75

Crochet Bed Spreads. .... 1.10 and 1.65  
1,000 pairs Fine White California Wool  
Blankets. Full size. .... 4.50 and 5.50 pair

LINEN DEPARTMENTS. In Both Stores.

Hand-embroidered Madeira Luncheon  
Sets, consisting of 18 pieces. .... 5.00 per set  
usual price 7.50

Breakfast Napkins, Shamrock Brand. ....  
2.75 per doz.  
usual price 3.75

Hemstitched Linen Sheets and Pillow  
Cases.

Single bed size. .... 3.75 and 4.75 pair  
usual price 5.00 and 6.50

Double bed size. .... 4.75 and 6.75 pair  
usual price 6.00 and 8.00

Pillow Cases. .... 90c and 1.15 pair  
usual price 1.20 and 1.35

A new stock of hand-embroidered Linen  
Sheets, Pillow Cases and Bed Spreads, at  
attractive prices.

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street

34th Street

New York

London have made no formal protest to the much criticized censor of plays, but they are notoriously reticent. The dog is undoubtedly very faithful, but the cat's adverse opinion is not altogether unmerited. Both these creatures are admirably played by Ernest Hendrie and Norman Page.

"The Blue Bird" has the fault of so much of the modern work, it teaches, indeed preaches, too much. It does not seem to be a play for children, perhaps the author does not mean it to be. Beyond the quaint antics of the queer creatures, dog, cat, sugar and milk, there is next to no comedy. The extraordinary success of the production seems largely due to the designers and producers of scenery, dances and dresses, though undoubtedly they have been given a wonderful material to work upon.

Indeed the blue bird "that stands for happiness" is a charming idea. The Haymarket management has well earned its success, Success for the smallest parts. It is played by competent Well-Earned actors, and the care that has been lavished on every detail shows it has been a labor of love.

Tyltyl and Mytyl, played by Stephen Thomas and Pauline Gilmer, are a most engaging couple. Tyltyl's concern in keeping his socks up in such awesome places as the "Kingdom of the Future" and the "Palace of Night" put the audience quite at their ease in these abodes of mystery.

It would be impossible to accompany Tyltyl and Mytyl and their quaint companions through all the beautiful scenes they visit, until at last they return to the real blue bird in its cage in their own home. Every place is so beautiful to see, it is possible not to care overmuch about what is being said. Mr. Trench has again proved himself to be not only one of the most artistic, but one of the most successful managers in London.

"The Blue Bird" is more ingenious than original. From folk-lore, fairy story and mythology the author has drawn the material on which he has built his parable. It is impossible not to think of Hans Andersen; nor can any one who has read Kipling fail to compare the Belgian's treatment of the character of the cat with the English writer's. "The Cat That Walks by Itself" is not at war with humanity, rather has she condescended to man, and is ready enough to be at peace with him if he will let her. Maeterlinck's cat, under the guise of civility, is doing its utmost to wreck the fortunes of mankind, and is doing it in an underhand way, too. So far the cats of

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If after examination you decide to keep it send us 25c in coin or stamps within 3 days. If you do not return the Fastener to us in the stamped envelope we will send you. We count upon your integrity and honesty. You do not risk even a penny. We know that we have an article of exceptional merit, one that will appeal to you the moment you see it. So sure are we of its value to you that we feel no hesitancy in making this most liberal introductory offer in order that you may examine and test its practicability.



Fastens the skirt instantly and securely. Lies flat and smooth—in perfectly double fold, absolute invisibility, even under the sheerest fabrics. Improves the appearance of any skirt old or new and will outwear two skirts. Rain-proof. Wash dress can be put through the wash machine without damage to the fabric or the Fastener. Simple and easy to attach. Made of the best quality mercerized tape, in black, white, gray, blue and brown. Price 25c each. Dealer can supply you 25c each. Clear and easy directions with each Fastener.

Write to-day and take advantage of our liberal offer. Remember you risk nothing and it places you under no obligation to return the PRINCESS PLACKET FASTENER, not in every way satisfactory to YOU.

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Supreme Council Deputy  
Scottish Rite, Welcomed  
By Noted Masons of State



LEON M. ABBOTT.  
Illustrious 33d degree deputy, Supreme  
Council Scottish Rite  
Masons.

Illustrious Lyon M. Abbott, 33d degree, deputy of the supreme council, Scottish Rite Masons, made his first official visit to Boston Lafayette Lodge of Perfection, 14th degree, Friday evening, at Masonic temple. Over 400 members gave him a hearty welcome. Mr. Abbott is also a member of Boston Lafayette Lodge.

Deputy Abbott was escorted to the chamber by a committee of Past Thrice Potent Grand Masters, comprising E. Benth Young, James S. Blake, Benjamin W. Rowell and Edward G. Graves. Moses C. Plummer acted as marshal for Deputy Abbott.

Thrice Potent Grand Master Jesse E. Ames, 33d degree, made a short address welcoming Deputy Abbott, who in reply conveyed to the lodge the congratulations and felicitations of the Most Puissant Sovereign Grand Commander. Illustrious Samuel C. Lawrence.

Accompanying the deputy were many prominent in Scottish rite circles in the state, among whom were Everett C. Benton, 33d degree, commander-in-chief Massachusetts consistory; Addison L. Osborne, 33d degree, Most Worshipful Master of Mt. Oliver chapter of Rose Croix; John E. Pierce, 33d degree, Sovereign Prince Giles F. Yates council, P. J.; Charles E. Davis, 33d degree, who has presided over the three bodies of the rite in Worcester; Charles W. Taylor, 32d degree, Most Worshipful Master of Calvary chapter of Rose Croix, Lowell; Frank M. Heath, 32d degree, Most Worshipful Master Lawrence chapter of Rose Croix, Worcester; Fred M. Sampson, 32d degree, Sovereign Prince Goddard council, P. of J., Worcester.

A class numbering three score was accorded the sublime and mysterious degree of perfection, 14th degree, the official staff including Jesse E. Ames, John J. Van Valkenburgh, Curtis Guild, Jr., Melvin M. Johnson, Oscar Storer, David T. Montague, Josiah T. Dyer, Harry Hunt and Prince W. Taylor.

In the list of honorary members of the supreme council, 33d degree, present were Albert L. Richardson, Eugene A. Holton, Dana J. Flanders, Curtis Guild, Jr., the Rev. Stephen H. Roblin, Theodore H. Emmons, Henry N. Fisher, Joseph T. Work, W. H. Stickney, Thomas W. Davis, Samuel F. Hubbard, George S. Carpenter, Frederic H. Spring, Charles M. Pear, J. T. Dyer, William H. Puffer, the Rev. Dr. Frederic W. Hamilton and George W. Chester.

## NEW YORK TUFTS ALUMNI BANQUET

NEW YORK — The Tufts College Alumni had their annual dinner at the hotel Astor Friday night. The guests were Edward M. Bassett of the public service commission, the Rev. Dr. Ezra Tippie of Drew Seminary and Prof. Leo R. Lewis of Tufts. About 50 of the alumni attended.

# The Day in the Playhouse World

"ROMEO AND JULIET."  
E. H. Sothern, Miss Julia Marlowe and their supporting players appeared Friday evening at the Shubert theater in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night." The performance is repeated this afternoon and evening. The cast:

Orsino . . . . . Frederick Lewis  
Sebastian . . . . . France Benétson  
Antonio . . . . . William Harris  
A Sea Captain . . . . Maurice Sullivan  
Valentine . . . . . Charles Howson  
Curio . . . . . P. J. Kelly  
Sir Toby Belch . . . . Rowland Buckstone  
Sir Andrew Aguecheek . . . . Malcolm Bradley  
Malvolio . . . . . Mr. Sothern  
Fabian . . . . . John Taylor  
Feste . . . . . Albert S. Howson  
A Priest . . . . . Frederick Roland  
Olivia . . . . . Alma Kruger  
Viola . . . . . Miss Marlowe  
Maria . . . . . Nora Lamison

Poetry was in every moment of Miss Marlowe's Viola. Her golden voice and utter femininity made the play last night. Delicately she alternated the assumed boyishness when her masquerading went well with the tremulous agitation of a girl in the equivocal situations. The characterization was marked by an infinite variety of emotional shadings, as in the tender, wistful scenes with Orsino or the humorous sympathy with Olivia. From the first moment we see her mourning for her beloved brother, yet hoping he might have been saved from the waters, until the end when she is reunited with him and made happy in the affection of Orsino. Miss Marlowe's Viola was altogether lovely.

Mr. Sothern's Malvolio was masterly.

The colossal self-deception of Olivia's steward makes this unique character a ludicrously sympathetic figure, not a tragic one, and so Mr. Sothern played him except in the painful dungeon scene. This was much better done in the Henry Irving version when Malvolio's persecution was not so much underscored, and in Ben Greet's performance, when Malvolio remains invisible during this scene. The scene is out of key with modern sensibilities and should be greatly softened, as surely as the needlessly shocking scene between the two Gobbos in "The Merchant of Venice" should be omitted.

Meanwhile we can delight to the utmost in the better parts of this uneven comedy; applaud Mr. Sothern's cameo-like Malvolio, so characteristically staccato in speech and so expressive in gesture, and rejoice in the mellow, poetic beauty of Miss Marlowe's Viola.

High praise can scarcely be accorded the minor players, for while surpassing skill in education generally prevailed, there was a general lack of real feeling and poetic glamor. Grossness was over-emphasized in the revelling scenes of Sir Toby and Sir Andrew, though in justness it must be recorded that they caused the house to shake with laughter. Mr. Benétson as Sebastian marred really fine feeling with sibilant utterance.

The ludicrous duel between Viola and Sir Andrew was, as ever, a joy. Mr. Buckstone's Sir Toby was best at this point. The elaborate, yet soft toned, scenery and rich costumes were, most commendable. The large audience rewarded the performance with hearty laughter and frequent applause.

## BOSTON THEATERS NEXT WEEK.

### Majestic—"The Melting Pot."

Israel Zangwill has endeavored to embody the spirit of American democracy in his new drama, "The Melting Pot," which comes to the Majestic Monday evening with Walker Whiteside as star.

Boston—Cohan and Harris' Minstrels. Cohan and Harris' Minstrels, with George Evans and 100 "honey boys" come to the Boston theater next Monday night for one week only, and there is no possibility of any extension of the engagement, for "Ben Hur" is booked for the fourteenth inst.

The entertainment is new from the first part to the musical comedy which George M. Cohan has written for the concluding feature of a program. George Evans heads the list of performers. The new first part scene, which is described as very elaborate and beautiful, is entitled "The Crimson Trellis." The performance has been rehearsed by and produced under the personal direction of Mr. Cohan, who has devoted much time and care to the organization of this company. Much of the music has also been composed by Mr. Cohan. The minstrel musical comedy, "The Fireman's Picnic,"

is crucible, in which all feuds and hatreds are consumed in the heat of the flame of fraternity and love, render possible at last their happiness.

The drama has been proclaimed by many as a powerful lesson in Americanism, and there can be no doubt that it moves its audiences profoundly. The play had long runs in Chicago and in New York. The engagement here is limited. Mr. Whiteside is an actor of fine training and a large experience in classic and modern plays, which, however, have seldom brought him to Boston. In the company are Florence Fisher, Sheridan Block, John Blair, Henry Vogel, Grant Stewart, Louise Munderer, Leonora von Oettinger and Nellie Butler.

Colonial—J. E. Dodson in "The House Next Door."

J. E. Dodson, long an adornment to the American stage as a character actor in the companies of others, comes to the Colonial Monday evening as a star in his own right in "The House Next Door," a comedy from the German by J. Hartley Manners.

The story of the play, like that of the Capulets and the Montagues, revolves around the loves of the children of two neighboring titled families, children of Sir John Cotswole, the Christian and Jew later, and the children of Sir Isaac Jacobson, a liberal-minded Jew.

The complications that arise from this situation and their effect on the waseable Sir John, and his final conquering of his prejudice form the incidents of the play.

The keynote of the comedy is the conflict between two powerful dominant characters, the one an aristocrat by heredity, the other a man of the people. The aristocrat born with every advantage finds himself penniless, friendless, destitute. Unwillingly, he is forced to appreciate that in this particular instance "birth" that had no association with aristocracy has achieved a distinction often not reached by those with the advantages of a great name behind them. The situations that arise from the half-bitter, half-jocular duel are amusing to the point of merriment at one moment, tempered an instant later by a grip of pathos.

Mr. Dodson is said to have given a striking study to the stage in his portrait of the testy, opinionated Sir John who finally yields to sentiment and a sense of justice. The cast for the comedy includes: Frank Losee, Herbert Standing, W. H. Sams, J. Malcolm Dunn, Regan Hughston, A. T. Hendon, Charles Dime, Olive Temple, Fannie Marinoff, Ruth Chester and Lorena Atwood.

Shubert—"The Midnight Sons."

Lew Fields' production of "The Midnight Sons," a spectacular musical comedy, comes to the Shubert Monday evening for a limited engagement. It comes here from New York with the record of nearly a season's run. The piece has a suspicion of a plot built around a number of excellent comedians, a score of cheerful music, and elaborate costumes and scenic settings.

One scene showing the stage of a theater and the auditorium beyond, exactly as we sit in front look to those behind the footlights, is generally admitted to be one of the most effective ever shown on the stage. Heading the company, which is announced to contain 250 people, are George Monroe, Harry Fisher, Maud Lambert, George Schiller and Taylor Holmes and other favorites.

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J. E. DODSON  
To appear Monday evening at the Colonial in "The House Next Door."

which Mr. Cohan has written as a companion piece to "The Belle of the Ball," is described as very funny.

Globe—"Going Some."

Paul Armstrong and Rex Beach put together a very merry farce, according to all accounts, when they wrote "Going Some." The piece has had a long and prosperous career in New York and on the road, and now Boston is to see it at last. The scene is Flying Heart ranch, Texas. Eastern college boys get into an awful fix because of athletic pretensions, and some very woolly cowboys make things interesting for them. Then there is a group of pretty girls to give the thing a sentimental flavor, and the effect of the whole is highly diverting. Walter Jones heads a clever company in his original role. The support is excellent.

Announcements.

"Ben Hur" comes to the Boston theater Feb. 14 with all the elaborate equipment that has made this stage spectacle so well known and well liked.

Sir Charles Wyndham and Miss Mary Moore are coming to the Colonial in their great comedy success, "The Mollusk."

Mrs. Marion Craig-Wentworth will give as the fourth reading in the series she is presenting at Steinert hall, Monday afternoons at 3 o'clock, a play written by herself, entitled "The Flower Shop." The play deals with the economic freedom of woman.

Frank Chouteau Brown will deliver an illustrated address on "Modern Stage Settings" at the Twentieth Century Club, Feb. 23, in the course on the modern American stage now being conducted by the club.

Current Attractions.

Miss Maude Adams has certainly captured us again. So insistent has been the demand for seats at this most delightful comedy, "What Every Woman Knows," that tickets for all the remaining performances have been placed on sale, including the final presentation on Feb. 26. Humor and serious moments are skillfully blended in this comedy and Miss Adams is at her winsome best.

In "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm" the auditor gets nearer to real life

in Maine than one used to conventional rural plays would imagine possible. It is not to be wondered at that many sons and daughters of Norridgewock, Ellsworth, Hollis and many other delightful places who now live in Greater Boston are finding great pleasure in the play, as is reported. So is everybody else who goes to the Tremont these days.

William Hodge laid aside the rural grotesqueness with which he always been associated when he entered into the character of Daniel Voorhees Pike in "The Man from Home" in this character, which he has been assuming at the Park for the past five weeks he is a shrewd son of the West who can go to Europe and command the respect and friendship of even a Russian grand duke though lesser real aristocrats consider themselves his superiors.

J. E. DODSON'S CAREER.

This delightful actor, a term merited by the mellow charm and brilliant finish of his work, was born in London 52 years ago. He was educated for the bar, but found amateur theatricals more to his liking. He made his first professional appearance at the Princess theater, Manchester, Eng., in 1877, playing a small part in "The Spelling Bee" with the late J. Lawrence Toole as the star.

For two or three years he played juvenile lead parts in small companies. He was advised by Edward Terry to try comedy and character parts, and began his career as a comedian at the Gaiety theater, Dublin. After a time he became first low comedian at the Royal theater, Worcester, his roles ranging from old comedy and Shakespearean parts to comedy old women in Christmas pantomimes. He supported Joseph Jefferson and J. K. Emmett when they were touring in England.

In 1889 he became a member of the company supporting Mr. and Mrs. Kendall. With them he came to this country, making his first appearance in "A Scrap of Paper." He remained with them as leading character comedian for five years, playing in this country and in London and making his mark in such parts as Baron Montrichard in "The Ladies' Battle," Penguin in "A Scrap of Paper," Radford in "All for Her," Mouline in "The Iron Master," Sam in "The Queen's Shilling," Gunnion in "The Squire," Barry on Crook in "The Money Spinner," Cayleby Drummond in "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" this most perfect achievement in high comedy. Mr. Bargus in "The Weaker Sex" and Captain Mountrath in "Home." In 1895 Mr. Dodson was engaged by Charles Frohman as principal comedian of the Empire stock company, his first appearance as such being as Keber in "The Bauble Shop."

He played Montague Lushington in "The Masqueraders" and Rev. Stephen Wynn in "John-a-Dreams." He originated the part of Cardinal Richelieu in "Under the Red Robe" and played John Weatherby in "Because She Loved Him So."

He made his first appearance in vaudeville in 1900 as Richelieu in "Richelieu's Strategy." In 1902 he played Simoni in "Ben Hur" at the Drury Lane theater, London, and subsequently played it in this country. After a season as a star in "American Invasion" Mr. Dodson played Pierre in the all-star revival of "The Two Orphans" in 1904 and Diggory in the all-star production of "She Stoops to Conquer." The season of 1905-6 he played the title part in "The Prince of India," in "The Prodigal Son" and Fagan in a revival of "Oliver Twist." In 1906 he created the role of Roland in Clyde Fitch's "The Truth." Then came the baronet in "The House Next Door," in which Mr. Dodson appears Monday evening at the Colonial.

HERE AND THERE.

Rostand's long awaited "Chanticleer" receives its first performance in Paris this evening, according to the latest cable despatch.

Ian Robertson, Mr. Forbes-Robertson's brother, will visit the smaller cities of this country next season in "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," in which Mr. Forbes-Robertson has been successful at Maxine Elliott's theater, New York.

The plays of Robert Greene, an Elizabethan whose works have not hitherto been issued in a cheap edition, are the latest volumes in the excellent Mermaid series. There are notes and an introduction by Thomas H. Dickinson.

Col. William H. Oakes, M. V. M.  
Sends in His Resignation as  
Fifth Regiment Commander



(Photo by Oppenheim.)  
COL. WILLIAM H. OAKES.  
Commander of Fifth Infantry, M. V. M.,  
will be retired from

# People and Events in the Music World

## THE OPERA "DON PASQUALE"

Review of Gaetano Donizetti's Great Work

THE conceded weakness of the Italian school at the time when Donizetti, Bellini and Rossini were called the leading and representative trio in art, has not materially interfered with the wide popularity of the opera "Don Pasquale," with its spirit of comedy and lack of arbitrary convention in either plot, arrangement or music. In its revival, after many years of lying unheard, critics now unanimously declare it to be a work of real art, granting that this same composer's "Lucia di Lammermoor" is his greatest opera. "Laurezia Borgia" has commanded a large share of admiration.

Donizetti was born at Bergamo, Italy, in 1797, and at an early age studied at the Naples Conservatory under Mayer, going later to Bologna for study under Pilotti and Mattei, who was also Rossini's teacher in counterpoint.

Donizetti's chief desire was to study for opera writing and nothing else, but parental authority pre-

vented it and he was sent of

Il Falequame army, it being while his regiment was quartered

at Naples that the young musician wrote his first opera, "Enrico Borgognone"; then another soon followed, this last one being "Il Falequame," which proved so successful that he was exempt from further military service in order to devote himself to composition. But the work which really attracted the musicians at large is said to have been "Ann' Boleena" and was produced in Milan in 1830 with such marked success that this was for a lengthy period called Donizetti's masterpiece. Then followed "L'Elisir d'Amore," a lively and tuneful composition and a brilliant example of genuine Italian opera buffa; then "Lucia" in 1835, which met with enthusiastic praise by a Donizetti-admiring public.

It was a gay, pleasure-loving people for whom Donizetti was writing. He anticipated their wishes and pandered accordingly, for he was of the flexible Latin nature that dates on being foremost in the art of pleasing. Yet this does not mean that Donizetti lacked force of character. There are one or two stories handed down which serve to show the man as one who when tried was not found wanting, although there is no doubt that he tried to imitate Rossini and took him for a model; however, every opera in which this tendency to imitate was displayed proved exceedingly short-lived, and fettered Donizetti for the good work which he could really do.

Donizetti's facility was almost too great to amount to much, for it is recorded that he wrote no less than 29 operas during seven years. On account of his extreme popularity Donizetti received his post of professor of counterpoint at Naples Conservatory. His opera, "La Favorita," produced in Paris in 1841, is his most dramatic work, and in this he adapted himself with his usual cleverness to the French requirements.

He became the people's idol, for they

♦ THIS is one of the works comprised in the repertoire of the Boston Opera Company, and was presented on Nov. 26, 1909. The following review of "Don Pasquale" was written especially for The Christian Science Monitor by Wylma Blanche Hudson.

liked the man; they liked his gay mirth-provoking libretti; they enjoyed listening to the sparkling measures which flowed from his fluent pen. Donizetti was indeed flourishing, and when the biographers chronicle the fact that "Donizetti flourished in the early part of the eighteenth century," "flourished" is used advisedly.

After visiting Rome, Milan and Venice the composer brought out his "Linda di Chamounix," and wrote a

"Miserere" and an "Ave Given Title Maria" for the court of Court Chapel, and it was soon

Composed afterward that he received

the title of "court composer" and chapel master at Venice. The proletariat decreed thenceforth that Donizetti should be honored and that his music should be in the repertoire of all the leading European cities. But it must be granted by those who know and delight in good music that Donizetti was by no means merely a child of fortune, but that his music had real and lasting merit, or it could not hold the place it does today, and have been sung by the greatest singers in the world.

Donizetti's aptitude for rhythm and for writing for singing is to be attributed

to a fact well worth recognizing by choral writers of the present day—and this is that he himself knew how to sing. Fets is authority for this:

"Donizetti had an extensive knowledge of the art of singing, was a great reader of music and a pianist of ability," which accounts for his success. In the course of 26 years there were as many as 62 operas turned out by Donizetti, and remembering the limited number sung to-day shows that his prolific tendency was abnormal and fruitless.

One writer, whose name is unknown, says that while "Don Pasquale" is a model of buffo work, "its musical idea when compared with the somewhat rigid standards of today will be found shallow and insignificant," and goes on to speak rapturously of the "lack of Donizetti as compared with the audacious beauty of Rossini."

But time adjusts all things—if one

hides it—and many today prefer the wit

and sparkle of "Don Pasquale" to the wit and sparkle of "The Barber of Seville," for the former's charm—and there is a diversity of this—lies in its comic situations, its cheerful music which faithfully describes and accompanies the humor throughout, and its beautiful un-

tuneful melodies, many of which will continue to have a place on the program of great concert singers.

Certainly, the school shows the type of the day and time in which it had its inception, and is clearly

Influence of Old-Time Music in which the average listener, unversed in other than vocal-trills

and pyrotechnics, would delight and be none the wiser in the end.

There are self-declared music lovers often dealing in platitudes as to music; they pant with ecstasy over the embellishments of the old Italian school; they even devote themselves with sincere alacrity to making a fad of "adoring" that which they know nothing about, and discuss with pride their likes and dislikes.

It is to such nondescripts that anything which hints of noise ending with trills successively and confounding some of the wretched operatic concoctions of the old days would appeal, and this is why Donizetti and his music may often be "adored" by such people who fail utterly to comprehend and see its real beauties aside from its superficial qualities.

Donizetti was a master of detail. His Italian nativity is responsible for some of this, and yet we find some writers of this school skipping detail, considering it useless and petty, but this composer, being in absolute sympathy with his subject matter and proficient to a high degree in exquisite instrumentation, embraced and petted the smallest and seemingly most insignificant part of his text and its action and was not discouraged in his work in the end, even though it may have failed as far as the public was concerned.

Donizetti was now living in gay Paris, and an Italian in Paris often has disappointments, but not

He Saw so with Donizetti! It Lighter and Brighter Side

so far as he had learned to fully grasp and appreciate the charm of comedy, and forgot in a measure the dramatic and tragic elements so loved by the Latins of his type. He saw that music had a gayer, a lighter and brighter side; he grew to like opera comique; he realized that he could make a success in what he liked, and decided to write the opera "Don Pasquale," having in mind even the singers who would sing it at the presentation and writing for them accordingly.

It is said that Lablache's fat body and ludicrous strides were written for as much as his beautiful voice, for there is required for the "funny man" a very pudgy and innocent-looking individual, and Lablache, a fine basso of the day, seemed a most desirable Don.

In 1810 a libretto founded on the book of "Ser Marc Antonio" had a musical setting by one Coccio, and in 1834 Pavesi set music to the same; it was this libretto used by Donizetti in the opera "Don Pasquale," a text of no special strength, but evidently adapted to the gay age in which it was written.

As stated previously, Donizetti was living in Paris, and wrote for Paris, but by severe critics he is said to have written only "harmonic and melodic un-

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truths."

A man of cosmopolitan tastes, Donizetti invented accordingly, and the results speak for themselves. His theme was one of fascination, and he is said to have been only three weeks in completing the opera. Although the scene is adroitly laid in Rome, none of his Paris admirers objected.

While Donizetti was very fond of social life he had decided upon the opera's completion at a given time, hence proceeded to shut out all gayeties and devote himself to the score. Even most intimate friends were barred out for days at a time, and morning after morning he handed over several finished portions of the opera to his copyists. He had allowed one man to be present and that man is said to have been Leon Escudier, who is authority for the statement that Donizetti finished the work after 13 days, that it was orchestrated in about another week—and this in the face of the statement by some one that the composer had completed "Don Pasquale" in eight days. It is more likely that the former account is the correct one, regardless of the composer's facility in writing.

The fact that Donizetti had so excluded himself from gay Paris for the period of three weeks

A Recluse for his friends and admirers. Three Weeks to the extent that the opera was awaited with great anticipation, and this grew upon the public, proving a felicitous form of advertising at the time. This was in 1842.

The story which engaged the composer's attention runs thus: Don Pasquale, an old and rich man, wishes to marry. His friend, Dr. Malatesta, tries to dissuade him at first, then seeing that the old man is in earnest pretends to help him in the matter, proposing his sister, whom he describes as a very timid and coy young girl. She is none other than the gay and dashing widow, Norina, loved by his nephew, Ernesto, and who has been directed by his uncle to marry as the former wishes.

Malatesta brings about a meeting between the Don and the bewitching widow with the result that the old man is enchanted, and at once the wedding is decided upon, a notable being called in, and Norina is ready to sign the contract.

The wedding is of course a mock affair.

Act 2 opens in the Don's garden. No sooner is fair Norina wedded (1) than she at once drops her assumed diffidence and modesty and becomes the shrew, calling in the servants and ordering for the household in an extravagant way, to the utter consternation of the Don, who begins to open his eyes to the fact that he would be glad to get rid of such a spouse, and forthwith refuses to pay the bills made by her—to have his ears soundly boxed.

The next act finds Norina entertaining modistes and milliners, and the old man deplores his fate. At last, he finds that she loves Ernesto, and he seeks to get rid of her. He finds to his delight that the marriage has been a mockone, and gladly consents to her wedding Ernesto without further objection.

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# New England Composers



# Musical Events

## MUSIC OF HORATIO W. PARKER

New England Composers--No. 6

NATIONALISM in music, however decried by some of the tone-masters of today, seems imminent; a widespread movement toward this attainment is at hand, that is, toward composition fashioning itself into definite schools, resulting, as is plainly evident, in a simpler, rather than a heterogeneous America.

It is graciously conceded by workers in the field of composition that the American school can as yet boast of no Titan in its ranks of contributors; that it can truthfully assert its lack of musical geniuses, yet considering the fact that this country's music, historically speaking, had its inception at the time of the Puritans, these same people rigidly denouncing both organ and violin music and their hymns and psalm tunes being very few in number, it should be and is a matter of pardonable pride that so long a list of gifted composers can now be cited, and most of these from New England. Horatio Parker is on this list.

A quaintly thatched and many-gabled old house, almost hidden in its covering of Boston ivy, still stands in the fertile and beautiful suburb, Auburndale, Mass., where the Parkers resided for several years.

The parents of Horatio Parker were people of English extraction and of sterling integrity and of

Mrs. Parker's, the mother, Mrs. Her Son's Isabella G. Parker, became

Librettist

coming in her later life

her son's librettist, freely

translating and at the same time poetizing

German, French, Latin or Greek

texts for his musical settings, thus adding her own name to America's list of brilliant women cooperating in the cause of art.

It is said that young Horatio, before he was able to read, could recite the whole of the poem, "The Pied Piper of Hamelin," a remarkable feat in those days, and still handed down by the boy's doting relatives to less precocious children as something worthy of emulation. It was not until he arrived at the age of 14 that Parker manifested the slightest aptitude or liking for music, showing a positive dislike for it up to this time. He at once began the study of piano under the tutelage of his mother, who was an accomplished musician, rising early for his practise, and studying and questioning often until very late at night.

The boy's development was rapid and it was not long ere he began to compose, saying that he did not choose to play music without knowing how it was made, and when his sixteenth birthday had arrived, Kate Greenaway's "Under the Window" had been set to music by the lad in less than two days' time. Then the study of organ began and he was very soon able to assume the directorship of music at St. Paul's church, Dedham. Piano with John Orth, harmony and composition with Stephen Emery and George W. Chadwick, respectively, were taken up with studious concern by the youthful musician, and at the age of 18 Munich called him, to which place he repaired for further study.

It was while at the Bavarian capital that Parker won distinctive honors, Joseph Rheinberger, his master, selecting the former from a quartet of singularly

Young Parker

bright organ pupils

of Schubert

to give the first public

performance of his

(Rheinberger's) new organ concerto in F

for organ, strings and horns. It was at

Munich that young Parker made the acquaintance of Franz Lachner, the intimate friend of Schubert, and other figures of musical importance, thus broadening his horizon of art and its proponents at that time.

Later, in 1855, Mr. Parker had returned to America and was immediately invited to be the director of music in St. Paul's and St. Mary's schools on Long Island, to be followed later by his becoming organist at the church of the Holy Trinity, Madison Avenue, New York. There followed several years spent in teaching composition and counterpoint at the Thurber National Conservatory, where he met and knew intimately Anton Dvorak, its director, whose influence proved a stimulus to the American musician.

Finally Trinity church, then under the pastorate of the beloved Phillips Brooks, called Mr. Parker for its director of music and organist, which position he held for eight years, and where he graciously sat at the feet, as it were, of the ancient and medieval music offered by its rites, and learned and enjoyed, afterward acknowledging his indebtedness to so golden an opportunity. It would seem that Mr. Parker was always the student, and drinking freely from the various draughts offered him, regardless of their source, there being no doubt that the many years spent in church or sacred music influenced the man and his music perceptibly, for his organ study had always been enthusiastic and serious, and it was then perhaps the composer's dreams of sacred and festival music in the form of oratorio and cantata were born; that his sympathetic study meant to him an ideal to be some day realized.

Thus the career of Mr. Parker has been one of steady progression. That the composer has passed

Called to Chair through divers evolutionary stages of development is obvious.

He was only 30 years of age when Yale University, recognizing his artistic proficiency and energy, called him to fill the chair of music there. This was in 1894, and it is recorded that Mr. Parker was the second occupant of the chair since it was founded.

His compositions had been heard from

their quality diagnosed and favorably discussed by musical experts. A year previous the composer had won the prize offered by the National Conservatory for the best American work, by a cantata called "The Dream King and His Love," and had already placed his most brilliant and lasting work, "Hora Novissima," in the hands of his New York publishers—the work destined to carry his name as a composer to all parts of the world, for in this composition Mr. Parker has measured his great strength as a writer, displaying broad and fluent counterpoint and exquisite harmonies, showing the grasp he has of great oratorio-cantatas, and the notable service he has rendered America in elevating general standards in his adherence to an impressive contrapuntal style. His delivery is one of dignity; his aim one free from pedantry—hence his place among American composers is one distinctively academic.

Some of his works are: "The Shepherd Boy," male chorus; Psalm 23, female chorus; five-part songs; concert overture "Wide Range in E flat"; "Requies," overture in A; "Ballad Compositions of a Knight and His

Daughter"; symphony in C minor; "King Trojan"; ballad for chorus and orchestra; five pieces for piano; three love songs for tenor voice; string quartet in F; Venetian overture in B flat; scherzo in G minor; male chorus, "Blow Thou Winter Wind"; idyll after Goethe cantata; "Ballad of Norfian"; "Hora Novissima"; five organ pieces; songs; suite for violin, piano and cello; four organ pieces; "The Holy Child," quintet for strings in D minor; four choruses for male voices; "Cahal Mor of the Wine-Hand," for baritone and orchestra; "The Legend of St. Christopher," suite for violin and piano; ode for commencement; "Adstant Angelarum Chorix" (a capella); "A Northern Ballad," for orchestra; "A Wanderer's Psalm"; A Greek ode for chorus and orchestra for the celebration of the Yale bicentennial, 1901; "The Dream King and His Love"; symphonic poem for orchestra; communion service in B flat; three settings of medieval hymns; patriotic song with orchestra; ode for dedication of the Albrecht Art Gallery in Buffalo.

To cite the successes of "Hora Novissima"—a work written for solo, chorus and orchestra and composed especially for the Choral Society of Holy Trinity church, New York, and produced for the first time on May 3, 1893: The libretto is a translation of the "Rhythm of Bernard de Morlaix on the Celestial Country," translated by Mrs. Isabella Parker. The work has received numerous representations all over this country; besides England, being given at the musical festival at Worcester, Eng., in 1899; it's its interest enhanced by the composer conducting, and the first time a work written by an American composer had been heard at one of the Three Choirs festivals during its long history of 175 years. Its success was complete, and Parker was commissioned to write a work for the Hereford festival, which came the year following. "A Wanderer's Psalm" was the result. Thus an American's compositions became somewhat known in England—known and liked, for Mr. Parker tells many pleasant stories concerning his visits to the old country, especially England, where he received such acclaim. Excerpts from his "Legend of St. Christopher" have been given at two festivals in England, and the complete work at Bristol. This work was not as well received as "Hora Novissima," for we find something like this from a cautious critic in the London Times:

"I am not going to say that the composer has failed from the musician's point of view. He is too clever as an art worker, and too gifted in imagination and fancy to make a mistake of that kind, but I do fear that the elements of popularity are to a serious extent lacking in this oratorio." But the contrary was stated when this same work was presented at the Albany (N. Y.) festival, for the critic runs: "The Legend of St. Christopher" is a fine dramatic work with much beauty of invention, and Parker rises to immense heights in his treatment." Of the work the composer wrote in 1897, "The work which I have just completed is a dramatic oratorio founded on the legend of St. Christopher. My mother has treated the subject poetically and dramatically in verse. It is in three acts, each continuous in music and action from end to end."

Following the production of "Hora Novissima" in England, the choir presented the composer with a rare vase of Worcester ware, and on the next Christmas sent him a handsome pedestal to support the vase with a plate duly inscribed. The work has been given by the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston, and "St. Christopher" received a representation at the hands of the Cecilia Society under the late B. J. Lang.

It was in 1894 that his most strenuous activities began in his duties as professor of music at Yale, for there one's time is never lagging, but the many things the one in the "hair" finds to do naturally debars him from frequent writing. For instance Professor Parker teaches composition and instrumentation; gives lectures on the history of music; conducts a half dozen or more orchestral concerts each season, besides directing an additional orchestral concert which is devoted to the compositions of students, and previous to those Professor Parker delivers an analytical lecture with musical illustrations, showing the laity or mu-

sical students the nature of the work to come, and finally overlooking a large chorus of the pupils, which is always available for the various college affairs.

The work, "King Trojan," is another of Parker's which is beginning to be placed on programs, although it proves to be "King Trojan" be student composition. A Student Day that is, it was Composition written in Munich

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"There are practically five classes of transactions in farm commodities: 'First—Spot transaction' where the commodity is delivered at the time of sale.

"Second—'Intended delivery, future transactions,' where the contract is for future delivery, but where delivery of the goods is intended and expected.

"Third—'Bucket shop' transactions, where there is no obligation compelling either delivery or receipt; and where delivery is neither intended nor expected.

"Fourth—'Hedging transactions.' This is an obligatory contract for future delivery, the main purpose of which is to relieve the 'hedge' of speculative risk. As a rule neither party expects delivery or receipt.

"Fifth—'Speculation,' where neither party intends to deliver or receive, but where the contract is made on a regular exchange, the rules of which make delivery and receipt obligatory if demanded.

"To sum up the matter," Mr. Smith says, "future exchange transactions include several very different classes. Some, like hedging, are proper and necessary. Others which should perform, in theory, a beneficial function, work, in practice, a large amount of evil as well, owing to improper exchange conditions. Still others are unquestionably evil in their net results. But while these distinctions are clear, as a matter of economics and morals, they present difficulties in the practical framing and application of remedial legislation.

"The desirable end, of course, is to eliminate the evil and retain the good. Whether this can be done, and how, I do not presume to say. I feel clear, however, that where an exchange, by its own regulations, by its own action or neglect, abandons in whole or in part the beneficial functions which are the sole justification for its existence, it places itself in a very dubious position. So long as it does not voluntarily eliminate evils that are easily remediable it is properly a subject of public regulation."

"Without discussing the various forms of legislation that have been presented, it is obvious that a tax on exchange transactions may well be considered as one of the constitutional and available means of regulation. If a tax law should be so framed as to distinguish between future transactions which are beneficial, the music, though simple, having a strong undercurrent of deep feeling, which Miss Foster very forcibly brought out.

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The Royal Choral Society gave a not very satisfactory performance of Berlioz's "Faust" under the guidance of Sir

## Musical Events in Boston

(Continued from Page Ten.)

city. Mr. Chadwick's symphonic sketches were played in Chicago under the composer's direction two weeks ago at a concert of the home orchestra, and Mr. Loefler's "Pagan Poem" was performed at the last concert of the New York Symphony Society under Walter Damrosch.

The second concert of the Longy Club will be given in Chickering hall Tuesday evening, Feb. 8, at 8:15 o'clock. The assisting artists will be Mme. Marie Sundelius soprano, H. Schuecker harp, Messrs. Noack and Bal violins, Mr. Gietzen viola and Mr. Keller cello.

The program is as follows: Mozart, quartet for oboe, clarinet, horn, bassoon, with piano accompaniment, allegro, adagio, andantino con variazioni (first time). Songs, Louis Aubert, "Melancholia," "Helene"; Rhene Baton, "Apporte les Cristaux Doux," "Lune de Cuivre," "Frele Comme un Harmonica," Mme. Sundelius, Handel, sonata for oboe and piano.

Songs, Gustav Charpentier, "Prière," "Parfum Exotique," "Complainte," Mme. Sundelius. Maurice Ravel, introduction and allegro for harp with string quartet, flute and clarinet accompaniment (first time).

Dr. Ludwig Wullner's only recital in Boston this season will be given at Jordan hall Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 15.

Mrs. Bertha Cushing Child, Miss Mary Ingram, Miss Mabelle Pierce, Jaques Hoffmann and Karl Barth will give a concert in Steinert hall Tuesday evening, March 8, some three weeks before its production in Boston by Mr. Hammerstein's Manhattan opera company.

Here at last is a Player-Piano that gives entire satisfaction to both the finished musician and the musical amateur. You are cordially invited to inspect it.

# The new 88 note Henry F. Miller Player-Piano

The great ambition of Player-Piano manufacturers has been to afford the performer a sense of his own personal touch and tone coloring, in place of the mechanical expression inherent in the use of mechanical devices.

WE HAVE ACCOMPLISHED THIS LONG-SOUGHT RESULT BY AN ENTIRELY NEW APPLICATION OF PNEUMATIC PRINCIPLE

The NEW 88-NOTE Henry F. Miller Player-Piano is entirely different from all others, showing radical departures in constructional details. Owners of earlier types will be surprised to see the great advantages gained and the old difficulties overcome.

Here at last is a Player-Piano that gives entire satisfaction to both the finished musician and the musical amateur. You are cordially invited to inspect it.

ARTHUR FOOTE, who is now concluding a successful American tour, returns to Boston for a single recital at Jordan hall on the afternoon of Thursday, Feb. 24.

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## SEES BRIGHT FUTURE FOR AGRICULTURE ON NEW ENGLAND FARM

(Continued from Page One.)

well as old orchards which will receive better care hereafter in pruning, spraying and fertilizing. At the Connecticut fruit show, which Mr. Ellsworth recently attended, nearly every exhibitor had adopted some phase of the Boston show.

Mr. Ellsworth believes that poultry will receive much attention in the future, as the demand far exceeds the supply, especially of "near-by eggs" and dressed poultry, except in one or two months in the early summer.

People are suspicious of cold storage, he asserts, and are willing to pay fancy prices to be assured of first quality. Few are going into the business, remarked Mr. Ellsworth, for the people do not realize the opportunities here, and it is of no use for any one to undertake it unless he has a taste for it.

The possibilities of sheep raising Mr. Ellsworth considers very attractive in New England and the splendid market for wool and early lambs insures high prices.

Mr. Ellsworth declares that the possibilities of New England are now just beginning to appeal to the people. They are beginning to buy large farms and he has received letters from the Pacific coast from people who are looking for an opportunity to sell their farms there and buy farms in New England. Land in the East he considers more reasonable than anywhere else in the country.

There is a good deal more grain grown in this section of the country, said Mr. Ellsworth, than formerly, and there is going to be still more grown in the future. There is a steady demand for nice fresh butter, cream and milk. Mr. Ellsworth maintains that for dairy products prices are not what they should be, but he hopes to see them at a profitable figure for the producer in a year or two.

In the first place, Mr. Ellsworth said, the price of cows had advanced until they are one third higher than formerly. And competent labor is very hard to get, for the long hours of 12 to 13 hours a day are not so attractive to men, even at advanced wages, as the short hours and relative wages of the city.

Mr. Ellsworth hopes to see the corn crop more than doubled in the next year, and he feels that New Englanders will take hold of their opportunities with more intelligent effort and a realization that this section is one of the best in the country.

Market gardening, small fruits and greenhouse products find a market wherever they can find a nearby city and the cities of New England seem to have their share in that line of agriculture.

There never has been a time, said Mr. Ellsworth, when the immediate future was so bright and promising for intelligent agriculture in New England as it is now.

## HYBRID PLANTS ARE DISCUSSED

Hybridization of plants was explained this forenoon at Horticultural hall in a lecture by Ezra Brainerd of Middlebury, Vt. The speaker illustrated his subject by means of geometrical diagrams, showing the regular process of elimination of the hybrid element that such plants undergo with each succeeding generation.

Next Saturday forenoon the lecture will be delivered by Dr. Herman Von Schrenk of St. Louis, Mo., who will speak on the results of investigations of the causes of the deterioration of trees.

### ALDS RECORDS MISSING.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Counsel for Senator Ben Conger, who accuses Senator Jotham P. Alder of bribery, has discovered that the only detailed record of the proceedings of the committee on internal affairs for 1901, before which the high-bill, which figures in the charges, slumbered for weeks, has disappeared.

### MOVE TO RAISE REVERE GRADES.

REVERE, Mass.—Residents of the section between Beachmont and Revere Beach boulevard, known as the "Pier district," have started a movement to raise the grades of streets and improve the drainage, so as to prevent a recurrence of high tide damage.

### HELEN MUNSEN PASSES AWAY.

WOBURN, Mass.—Helen Munson, 13 years old, of 37 Broad street, passed away today from the effects of a bullet wound received while playing in front of her home. Robert Pendegast, aged 20 years, was inside the house cleaning his revolver when the weapon was unexpectedly discharged.

### GOVERNOR PROUTY TO SPEAK.

Gov. George H. Prouty of Vermont will be the guest of honor at the annual patriotic rally for men in the Somerville Y. M. C. A. building to-morrow afternoon at 3:45 o'clock. Mayor John M. Woods of Somerville and Governor Prouty will be the speakers.

### NEW NAVY YARD HOURS MONDAY.

On Feb. 7 the working hours at the navy yard will be changed to the spring schedule, making the morning session from 8 to 12 o'clock instead of from 7:30 to 11:30. The afternoon session will be from 1 to 5 p. m., instead of from 12:30 to 4:30 p. m.

### BIBLE SOCIETY NEARS GOAL.

NEW YORK—The endowment of \$500,000 which Mrs. Russell Sage gave to the American Bible Society, conditional upon its raising a like sum, will probably be made within a week. The society now lacks but \$10,000.

## PARIS MARDI GRAS FETE IS CANCELED

Committee Decides That the Money Usually Spent on Celebration Could Be Better Used for Flood Relief.

PARIS—The "Mardi Gras" committee has decided to postpone indefinitely this year's carnival, on account of the flood. The committee thought that the money that would have been spent on the carnival could be better used in rehabilitating the city and assisting the needy. The fete may be held later in the year. This is the first time that any famous French holiday has been canceled.

President Fallières and the cabinet today began working out a plan whereby the government will aid those who need relief as a result of the flood.

In the Chamber of Deputies Friday Deputy Bartolotti introduced a bill providing for the construction of a huge canal, running south of the Paris fortifications, to take care of future overflows of the River Seine. The proposed canal would cost \$18,000,000.

United States Ambassador Bacon, in reply to a inquiry from Boston, has said that the distress from the flood is likely to be prolonged, and that additional contributions would be a splendid form of charity. Among Friday's American donations was \$1000 from former United States Senator William A. Clark of Montana. The amount of the English contributions has now exceeded the total from the United States by \$80,000.

Major Henry L. Higginson, treasurer of the Paris flood relief committee of Massachusetts, acknowledges the following contributions:

Previously acknowledged	\$38,538
Margaret S. Otis	100
Gaston, Snow & Sallontall	250
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Gannett	200
Anon	100
Cott Piano Mfg. Company	100
Cobb, Bates & Yerxa Co.	250
Charles S. Bird	100
The Commonwealth Shoe & Leather Co.	200
Leopold, Myrte & Co.	100
Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Kellen	100
Smaller subscriptions	556
Total	\$40,944

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# Chicago Opens Big National Automobile Show Today

## SOUTHERN STATES CONSIDER QUESTION OF GOOD ROADS

State Geologist Joseph Hyde Pratt of North Carolina Proposes Three Ways in Which States Can Aid Country—Virginia and Kentucky Already Assist.

Good roads are becoming of increasing importance in the South and various agencies are promoted the campaign for road improvement. Automobiles and automobile tours have accomplished a great deal and the impetus given thus to the movement has been responded to by numerous counties in various states of the South. The question of state encouragement is one that has recurred from time to time and is discussed by State Geologist Joseph Hyde Pratt of North Carolina in an article on the public road situation in the South, written for the Manufacturers' Record. He mentions three ways in which the states can assist the counties in good road construction. They are: By appropriation to the counties for the actual construction of roads; by giving to the county engineering assistance in the location and construction of the public roads; and by utilizing the labor of inmates of correctional institutions for the purposes of road construction.

Virginia and Kentucky are already assisting their counties in the construction of good roads by making definite appropriations to the counties, contingent upon the counties themselves raising a specified amount for the same purpose. Virginia has employed this method for two years, with apparently satisfactory results. North Carolina is considering extending the same form of state assistance. Other states, according to Mr. Pratt, do not seem to be in favor of this form of state aid to counties. He believes that the form that will meet with most general approval in the southern states will be engineering assistance. This is needed in the most of counties throughout those states. One of the most serious drawbacks to good road construction, he says, is that the south has experienced, has been the waste of funds appropriated to road building on account of inefficiency of those in charge of the work. The demand for good engineers who are capable of handling road building problems is increasing every day, and with the amount of road construction that is now being planned by the different southern states there will be a continual demand for engineers of this type. North Carolina and Virginia are now giving engineering assistance to their counties and are been able in many instances to prevent a road located in the wrong place. It has

## BUSY PLANNING FOR BOSTON SHOW

While the decorative scheme to be followed in the forthcoming Boston automobile show has not been made public, enough has been divulged to convince one that it will be on the most unique and magnificent lines ever followed in motor show decorations. Manager Chester L. Campbell has long been noted for the artistic manner in which he has treated the Mechanics building and this year he and E. W. Campbell, the architect who designed the beautiful decorations of the electrical show, have evolved an idea that should prove the most artistic yet attempted.

The demand for show space is greater than during any previous year. Already the entire available 107,000 square feet of exhibition space has been sold and there are nearly 100 applications of which may be exhibitors.

Manager Campbell is trying to plan a way by which a part of the main hall can be bridged over, thus accommodating those who have been left out. This great demand for space is all the more remarkable when it is known that the space at the Grand Central Palace show consisted of only 81,000, the Madison Square Garden 87,000 and the Chicago show 91,000. Boston leads them all both in number of exhibitors and in floor space.

That much of this success is due to the managerial ability of Mr. Campbell is certain.

## HUDSON TOURING MODEL ARRIVES

The Whitten-Gilmore Company announces the arrival in Boston of the new Hudson touring car, which was first shown at the show held in Madison Square Garden, New York, last month. This is a five-passenger car distinctly Hudson in every line and feature and from the seats forward is identical in appearance with the previous Hudson model, the Roadster, of which the Whitten-Gilmore Company has up to the present time delivered over 50 with 100 more orders still undelivered.

Briefly the specifications of the Hudson touring car are as follows: 110-inch wheel base, 32-inch wheels, 3½-inch tires, front and rear, Renault type long stroke motor, selective sliding gear, transmission semi-elliptic front and ¾-inch elliptic rear, springs drop-forged, 1-beam front axle, semi-floating rear axle.

The cars are finished in Richelieu blue body and gear, and in Richelieu blue body with cream gear. The new touring car will reach Boston on Monday and will be placed on exhibition in the salesroom of the Whitten-Gilmore Company Tuesday morning, where it can be seen at any time during the balance of the week.

## GROUT AGENCY OPENED.

The Grout Automobile Company of Orange, Mass., has taken the salesrooms at 218 Eliot street and with E. P. Forbes as legal manager will make a strong bid for local business. The Grout car is an old-timer here, having made its debut in 1902 when it was exploited by the Lindscoff Cycle Company, who handled it until 1904, when a factory branch was established in the old Park square station, continuing for two years. In 1906 the store at 173 Columbus avenue was leased. Again a change was made in selling plans and a local agent secured who handled the car into Feb. 1 when the company, desiring to get closer to the public, secured the commodious quarters which they now occupy. With ample capital the company is now in a position to care for a largely increased business and its \$2500 car in Touring, Baby Torpedo and Roadster models will receive its share of attention from prospective automobile buyers.



## Will Save Money

Boon Shick Aitorer

Save money in worn motor springs and tires.

Give greater comfort and a necessity in every fully equipped car. Call and see it in use.

30 DAYS' TRIAL

Guaranteed or money refunded. Call and see the "Boston" outfit for handsome blets.

happ-GreenwoodCo

1600 Boylston St.

## AMERICAN MADE AUTOS POPULAR

Captain William M. Lewis Gives Interesting Views in His Long Tour of Europe in Mitchell Cars.

Back from a motoring trip in Europe that was productive of much valuable information as well as brimful of pleasant experiences, Capt. William M. Lewis, president and general manager of the Mitchell Motor Car Company of Racine, and G. Vernon Rogers, its secretary, traversed a little more than 2000 miles of diversified roads ranging from the broad highways of England to the mountain roads of the Pyrenees and the mediocre roads of Spain in the Mitchell six-cylinder, \$2000 machine at the wheel of which sat Rene Petard, European representative of the Mitchell company, whose headquarters are in the Rue de Tilsit, Paris.

"We toured from London to Folkestone," said Captain Lewis, "thence to Calais, to Paris, and over the Pyrenees to Barcelona, Spain, and back to the French capital, with no motor or mechanical trouble and considerable comfort and much enlightenment. The American-made cars are enjoying a wonderful amount of popularity in continental Europe and in the British Isles.

"I was impressed by economic problems presented by the European situation. The continent has not the motor purchasing public that the United States has, although in France the national records show that the wealth per capita is more evenly distributed than in any other country abroad. In England there are many poor and also many rich. But the great class that might be depended upon to absorb motor cars is that element which the Briton refers to as 'the trade.' The tradesmen are perfectly able to purchase cars, but they refrain from doing so. The contrast in America is rather marked to the traveler—imagine the business man of the United States going without an automobile if he wished one—and he has the money to buy the car. He might not hesitate a moment to deliver a spool of thread to a particularly good customer, using a motor car to make the delivery.

"You are struck abroad and especially in London by the number of taxicabs and commercial vehicles. The field is a great one. Before I left there Negotiating a contract for 3000 more taxicabs on the streets of Greater London, which has 3,000,000 more population than Greater New York and not nearly as many motor cars—and so important has the taxicab problem become that they are starting schools for the education of cabmen's children for the vocation of the chauffeur. The horse-drawn vehicle is rapidly becoming a thing of the past in London."

**NEW STANDARD CARS HERE.** Some very attractive models are being shown at the new quarters of the Standard Motor Car Company, which have been opened in the Motor Mart, Park square. This company is handling the Standard Six, manufactured by the St. Louis Car Company, St. Louis, Mo. The automobile department of the car company is building 1000 high grade six-cylinder automobiles for the 1910 season. The car is 50 horsepower and capable of a speed of four to 65 miles per hour on the high gear.

The most pleasure would be gotten out of such a tour by outlining a general route and making a general selection of desirable spots for meals and rests between same optional with tourists. The advantage in organization would be in securing the proper accommodations and route and in placing before the tourists the exact conditions of the road and the exact minimum costs of the trip for the period occupied by the tour. For those who desire it, special forms of entertainment might be arranged for at various points, while those desiring competition of some form could be accommodated with hill-climbing contests in the mountainous regions traversed or with fuel consumption tests and speed trials during a sojourn of some of the most attractive spots on route.

"There are plenty of desirable routes for such a purpose with roads generally fair and hotel accommodations all that could be desired. I know of many owners of Rainier cars who would be delighted to take part in any tour of this character."

## Features of the Olcott Federal Auto Bill

Registration with the secretary of commerce and labor at an expense of \$2. Numbers conspicuously visible with "U. S." in red letters upon the plaque.

Speed to be reasonable and proper under the circumstances and conditions of each case.

Provisions with respect to lights and horns, as usual.

In case of accident, name of car owner with other proper information must be given to person injured.

Penalties—Fines and jail, the maximum being \$100, and six months.

Hearing by magistrate to be immediate or release on bail allowed.

Pail to be given by undertaking or deposit of cash equal to maximum fine applicable to offense.

The right of action to recover for injury to person or property not affected by the bill.

## With the Automobilists

A. F. Neale, local agent for the Baker Electric Vehicles, has established himself in new quarters in space 21, Motor Mart.

The Automobile Club of Buffalo has had an elaborate map made of the roads in the western section of New York state which will be of very great aid to automobilists touring in the vicinity of that city.

The Quaker City Motor Club, which has organized and conducted two successful stock chassis road races in Fairmount park, has decided to ask the Philadelphia city council for an appropriation of \$5000 for the next Fairmount park road race next fall.

The Florida East Coast Automobile Association has decided to hold a race meet on Daytona Beach beginning March 22 for four days. Barney Oldfield has already agreed to enter the two mile minute race and try for Marriott's record of one mile with the Benz.

The creation of a state highway commission to have general supervision of the construction and maintenance of all roads in Indiana was advocated by C. A. Kenyon at the annual meeting of the Indiana Engineering Society held recently

at Indianapolis. Mr. Kenyon is a paving engineer and an automobilist.

There is a good chance of an international road race in France this year, even though the Automobile Club of France abandoned the proposed Grand Prix event because it did not secure the number of entries it had stipulated must be made. It is said that the officials of the Automobile Club of France have given permission to a syndicate of sportsmen to organize an international event, to be restricted to machines of not more than 80 horsepower and that \$20,000 will be offered in prizes. If the race is run it will probably be over the Dieppe circuit.

H. W. Brown, until recently with the factory of the Regal Motor Company at Detroit, has joined the local automobile ranks and will be manager of the Regal branch at 12 Park square.

A. W. Mutty, former manager of the branch, will now devote his time exclusively to the agency end of the business looking after the entire New England trade outside of Boston. With Mr. Brown's advent carpenters, painters and decorators have become busy and have transferred the Regal salesrooms into more commodious and convenient quarters.

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# Stocks Irregular, Selling Off at the Close

## BETTER TONE IS MANIFESTED IN STOCK MARKETS

Prices in Both Boston and New York Make Distinct Gains on a Comparatively Small Volume of Business.

### LOCAL COPPERS UP

A better feeling as to the future of stocks prevailed among traders today with the result that at the opening prices showed a distinct improvement over Friday's closing. The opening figures ranged from a fraction to more than a point higher than Friday and during the first hour some substantial gains were made.

Many authorities whose facilities for gaining extensive knowledge of financial conditions, both technical and general, are considered good, expressed the opinion that the storm in the stock market had pretty well spent its force, and that conditions were shaping themselves for betterment.

This belief was conditioned on the absence of fresh unfavorable developments in the financial district, and at Washington. They pointed out that so far as Wall street itself was concerned, there had been a wholesale clearing out of weak accounts, which should materially improve technical conditions. They also asserted that the decline in prices which has occurred since the first of the year, in their opinion, had gone far toward discounting the effects of an adverse decision, should such be rendered, in the American Tobacco and Standard Oil cases.

One matter of much importance was held to be the thorough renovation of bank loans. The banks effected a very drastic clearing out of undesirable collateral as security for loans and in some cases even went to extremes in compelling brokers to substitute new collateral or additional security for loans which under ordinary circumstances would have been considered very well margined. The banks, however, were taking no chances on any further decline in stocks, and threw out collateral in a wholesale manner, especially stocks and bonds which did not have a ready market. This occasioned some of the heaviest liquidation.

Amalgamated Copper opened up today 1/2 at 78, reacted to 77 1/2 and then advanced up 1/2 at 82 1/2, and fluctuated narrowly. 47 S. Steel opened 1/2 higher at 80 1/2, declined to 79 1/2, and then sold up around 81, receding somewhat later.

Rock Island attracted a good deal of attention. It made a net gain Friday of 4 points. It opened at 43 1/2, an advance of 1/2, and improved 1 1/2 further during the first hour.

Reading was up 1/2 at the opening at 159 1/2. After dropping the fraction it sold around 161. Union Pacific opened up 1/2 at 183 1/2, improved over a point and then reacted. Northern Pacific opened up 1/2 at 135 1/2 and advanced over a point further.

On the local exchange North Butte opened unchanged at 33 1/2 and rose about 2 points. Copper Range opened at 76 and gained about 2 points. Lake Copper opened up 1/2 at 72 1/2 and advanced over 2 points more. Indiana opened up 1/2 at 34 and advanced 2 points. Hancock opened up a point at 24 and after receding fractionally advanced about a point further. Granby was up 2 points at 89.

The New York market weakened just before the close, stocks selling near the lowest of the day.

26

### NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks today:

Open. High. Low. Last.

Allis-Chalmers pf. 39 39 39 39

Amalgamated. 78 78 77 77 1/2

Am Ag Chemical. 42 42 42 42

Am Beet Sugar. 34 1/2 35 1/2 34 1/2 35 1/2

Am Can. 11 1/2 11 1/2 11 11

Am Car pf. 74 1/2 75 74 1/2

Am Car & Foun. 60 1/2 61 60 1/2

Am Cotton Oil. 59 59 59 59

Am Hide & L. 6 1/2 6 1/2 6 6 1/2

Am Ice. 20 1/2 21 20 1/2 21

Am Lined Oil. 14 1/4 14 1/4 14 1/4

Am Lined Oil pf. 37 3/4 37 3/4 37 3/4

Am Locomotive. 49 49 49 49

Am Malt. 6 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2

Am Malt pf. 36 36 36 36

Am Smel & Re. 82 1/2 82 1/2 82 1/2

Am S & R. pf. 106 106 106 105 1/2

Am Smelt Co. 87 3/4 87 3/4 87 3/4

Am Steel fy. 5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2

Am Sugar. 119 1/2 120 1/2 120 1/2

Baltimore & Ohio. 110 1/2 111 110 1/2

Bethlehem Steel. 28 28 28 28

Brooklyn Rap. Tr. 70 1/2 71 1/2 70 1/2

Canadian Pacific. 179 1/2 179 1/2 179 1/2

Central Leather. 37 38 37 38

Central Leather pf. 105 1/2 105 1/2 105 1/2

Chesapeake & Ohio. 81 82 81 81

Chicago & Alton. 56 56 56 56

Chi Gt Ws (n). 30 1/2 30 1/2 30 1/2

Chi Gt Ws pf (n). 55 55 55 55

Chi Gt Ws pf. 35 1/2 35 1/2 35 1/2

Chi & Lowell. 157 1/2 157 1/2 157 1/2

Chi & Milwaukee. 143 1/4 143 1/4 143 1/4

Corn Products. 18 18 18 18

Corn Products pf. 81 1/2 81 1/2 81 1/2

Col & Rio Grande. 40 1/2 40 40 1/2

Col Southern. 35 1/2 35 1/2 35 1/2

Col. Gas. 124 1/2 143 1/2 143 1/2

Corn Products. 18 18 18 18

Corn Products pf. 80 1/2 80 1/2 80 1/2

General Electric. 150 1/2 150 150 150

Gen. Nat. Gas. 134 1/2 134 1/2 134 1/2

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# Market Reports

## SHIPPING NEWS

Warren line steamship *Sagamore*, Captain Fenton, sails from Ipswich docks, Charlestown, at 4 p. m. today for Liverpool. She takes out 90,000 bushels of wheat, 400 head of cattle and large quantities of fresh provisions and general freight.

A party of 23 Greeks which has been held at the United States immigration station on Long wharf since their arrival here on the White Star liner *Cretic* two weeks ago, on suspicion that their coming was in violation of the contract labor law clause of the immigration laws, were released Friday. The men are expert sponge gatherers and came here to engage in that industry at Pensacola, Fla.

Nearly half a million pounds of fish arrived at T wharf Friday, causing the soaring prices of the week to drop with a thud. More than 30 vessels are in, bringing fares aggregating 431,300 pounds. Of this amount 332,000 was haddock, 42,700 cod, 92,000 hake, 10,500 mackerel, 36,000 pollock.

Vessels in with catch in pounds: Metamora 24,000, Motor 3500, Blanche Irving 2800, Lillian 7000, Priscilla 16,000, Mary B. Green 25,000, Helen B. Thomas 11,600, Manomet 11,000, Genesta 15,000, Flora S. Nickerson 14,000, Idia M. Silva 11,000, Maud F. Silva 20,000, Emily Cooney 18,100, Walter P. Goulnart 15,200, Belbina P. Dominguez 18,000, Ethel B. Penny 13,000, Thomas J. Carroll 13,500, Stranger 8000, Aspinet 32,000, Rebecca 8500, Jos. H. Cromwell 8000, W. M. Goodspeed 15,000, Matchless 35,000, Washakie 11,000, Mary De Costa 16,000, Hortense 13,000, Alice 10,000, Seacomet 15,200, Mary Edith 9000, Mary C. Santos, Jessie Costa, catch not reported.

The British tramp steamer *Duffield*, Capt. E. Bidwick, arrived in the harbor Friday and berthed at the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad docks at South Boston. She brought about 10,000 bales of hemp, a lot of sample hats and essence of ylang ylang. The *Duffield* is one of the big fleet of tramp steamers which visit all parts of the world in search of freight. She left Buenos Aires last September in ballast for Durban, South Africa. She proceeded to Manila where she loaded hemp for Boston and New York. Captain Bidwick sighted a broken spar about 500 miles east of Boston, which was sticking out of water and apparently was attached to a submerged wreck.

The steamer *Herman Winter* of the

# Produce

# Shipping

## ASKS GOVERNMENT TO ENCOURAGE THE OUTPUT OF WOOL

An Interesting Letter Written by President of American Woolen Company to the Secretary of Agriculture.

## LOCAL STATISTICS

The following letter from President William M. Wood of the American Woolen Company to Hon. James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, should be read with general interest. Although the letter was privately written permission has been given by Mr. Wilson and Mr. Wood for its publication. It is as follows:

With all the noble work that your great department is doing, cannot some more time and attention be devoted to the increase of the number of sheep and the wool clip of the United States? We manufacturers want to use American wool, but we have increased difficulty in securing enough for our purposes. The imports of last year were twice the imports of the year before, and the American wool production rose only from 311,000 to 324,000 pounds.

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For the week—Apples 5790 barrels, cranberries 764 barrels, strawberries 1 re, Florida oranges 22,914 boxes, Mediterranean oranges 195 boxes, California oranges 24,140 boxes, lemons 1600 boxes, bananas 30,000 stems, coconuts 490 bags, pineapples 109 crates, raisins 565 boxes, figs 878 packages, dates 1066 boxes, peanuts 435 bags, potatoes 125,704 bushels, sweet potatoes 298 bbls, onions 2324 bushels.

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For the week

# Counsel and Play for the Boys and Girls

## The Gingerbread Man

"ANNA! Anna!" called Mary, the cook, as she came to the kitchen door, "come and see what I have for you."

Anna left the swing, and came running to meet her. "Oh, I know, Mary," she cried. "It's baking day, and you have made a Gingerbread Man."

She took it from Mary's hands. Such a tempting morsel! His two little eyes of caraway seeds almost twinkled, while the currant buttons on his vest swelled with pride.

Guardian rose from his place on the porch, wagged his tail and barked, to show how good that Gingerbread Man looked to him, while Fluff rubbed against Anna's legs and purred. "Good, good," said Anna's little pink nose sniffed the air.

"Do you want some, Guardian, and you, too, Fluff?" asked Anna. "Well, we will go into the orchard and find a place to eat it."

She tripped down the path. Fluff frolicked before her, while Guardian followed after, his nose close to the hand that held the precious cake.

Anna stopped under an apple tree, and seated herself on the grass. Guardian pressed closer, it did smell so good! It was hard to wait for the bite he knew would be his.

Anna raised the Gingerbread Man to her lips, then stopped. "Do you want some very bad, Guardian?" she asked. "Do you want some first?"

Bob the big gray horse, came ambling up. He knew when Anna and Guardian and Fluff were all in that place in the orchard, something that tasted good was sure to be there, too.

Anna broke off one of the Gingerbread Man's legs. "Here, Guardian," she said.

## FRIENDS

MR. JENKINS was first officer on a ship slowly wending its way through the Mediterranean to the east. He and the youngest passenger felt mutually attracted; the first officer because he was reminded of the small people he had left at home, the youngest passenger for so many reasons that he did not state them, but he was always ready to take the proffered finger and visit the live stock and the carpenter shop. Each day the first officer remarked, "We always do things together because you and I are friends," and each day the youngest passenger replied with pride, "Mr. Jenkins and I are friends."

It was a real sleepy afternoon that the first officer invited his friend to amuse himself in his cabin while he took his afternoon dose. The youngest passenger accepted with alacrity, every ringlet on his head bobbing with excitement. When, at three years old, you have your friend's cabin placed at your disposal, well, that's a friend worth having, and nurse's stories and games can go to the wind.

What a wonderful place that cabin was. The host settled himself down to doze, and left his guest to explore undisturbed, in such a very pleasant fashion. He stretched himself on his berth and prepared for a blissful hour of repose, through which the murmur and rustle of a child would bring visions of home. The visitor also prepared for a blissful hour, but it was one of action. There was nothing in that cabin he did not mean to get to the bottom of. After five minutes the host opened an eye and caught sight of his telescope just being taken to pieces.

"Here, I say, stop it!" he exclaimed.

The visitor looked round in gentle surprise. "You and I are friends," he said. "So we are," murmured Mr. Jenkins, feeling that under these circumstances the telescope must be left to its fate, and he might as well continue his nap.

After a time he felt it would be pleasant to open another eye and enjoy the homely feeling; this time his revolver was being extracted from its case. "Now you put that down, or out you go," he said shortly, but the youngest passenger held on firmly. "You and I are friends," with a sweet smile. "Suppose we are," reflected the host, "and I must get up and show it him before I finish my sleep." But after the revolver his friend wanted to see the knife off the wall and all the other treasures that were out of reach.

Several times the first officer expostulated as his visitor climbed here and there in a triumphal search for more treasure. Many a time did he say, "If you don't leave that alone, out you go!" There was only one response as drawers were turned over and boxes rummaged, but the loving assurance it expressed broke down all his objections, reminding him of the all inclusive and conclusive fact. "You and I are friends."

When the hour was up and nurse had

There was a snap, and Guardian sat up licking his chops and looking for more.

Anna broke off a tiny bit. "For you, Fluff," and Fluff daintily licked the crumbs off her hand.

Then Anna broke off the head, with the caraway seeds in it. "Come, Bob," she said. Bob took the coveted morsel, then sniffed gently at the hands of his little mistress to say "Thank you."

A squirrel overhead, who knew them all well, jumped down on Anna's shoulder, and, without waiting to be asked, bit off an arm. A robin perched as near as he dared, with one eye on Fluff, and chirped, "Crumbs for me, please, crumbs for me."

Anna broke off a bit here and a bit there, until there was no Gingerbread Man left. "Why, I never had a bite!" she said. "Well, never mind, you all liked it, and I can eat other things."

A week later Brother Roland came home from school with something in his hand. "See, Anna," he said. "I took your picture the other day in the orchard, when you were eating your Gingerbread Man, and you didn't know it. I entered it in the camera picture contest at school, and took first prize—\$5."

Anna looked. Yes, there was she on the grass with Fluff, Bob and Guardian, the squirrel on her shoulder and the robin in the tree.

"Come," said Roland, "we will go downtown and have some lady-fingers and ice cream in place of the Gingerbread Man you didn't eat."

Anna thought she had never tasted such nice cake and ice cream as they had that day; but she never guessed it was because she had been so unshy with her Gingerbread Man. —Emma F. Bush, in Zion's Herald.

## Children's Camera Contest



"A HELPING HAND."

First award—To Minnie G. Burr, St. Louis.

THE timid girl is being given "a helping hand" by the boy who has already ventured into the water, in the picture winning the first award this week in The Monitor's camera contest. The photo comes from Minnie G. Burr of St. Louis.

The second award goes to Harry Clinton Petty, a New Jersey competitor, who writes:

"This picture shows my cousin Willard with his favorite companion, Sport. They are at the entrance to a spring. Willard is trying to attract Sport's attention to the sound of rippling water. This spring runs through a beautiful wood which forms an archway over it. Picnic parties spend many warm days under the arch alongside the stream. This picture was taken in Wyndmoor, Pa."

Honorable mention—Jessie Rawlinson, Brooklyn; David E. Robertson, El Paso, Tex.; Julia Chapin, San Gabriel, Cal.; Clifford Graves, Butler, Pa.; W. H. Nestor, New York city; H. F. Jones, Denver, Col.; Dorothy Segerson, Cambridge, Mass.; Dorothy Ruggles, Roxbury, Mass.; Kenneth McCulloch, Pittsburgh; Lloyd M. Crowther, Brockton, Mass.; Irvin R. Wolff, Arlington, Mass.

The Monitor's camera contest is open to all its youthful readers. Two photographs are reproduced each Saturday on the children's page. For the best one received each week \$1 is paid; for the second best, 50 cents. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens



"HARK!"

Second award—To Harry Clinton Petty, Rutherford, N. J.

or playgrounds, or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture and is used it will be paid for. Write name and address plainly, and enclose stamp if return of picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

Winners of prizes are debarred from further competition.

## CARAMELS.

One and one half pounds of dry brown sugar, one fourth pound of butter, one half cupful of milk, two squares of Baker's chocolate grated, one teaspoonful of vanilla. Let the sugar and milk come to the boiling point, add the butter, then the chocolate. Boil until the mixture has, but no longer. Remove from the fire and add the vanilla. Pour into buttered pan and mark off in squares before it gets cold. If desired, each square may be wrapped in oiled tissue paper.

### THE TRULY BRAVE.

Who is the truly brave? The boy with a self-control, Who curbs his temper and his tongue, And though he may be big and strong, Would scorn to do the slightest wrong To any living soul.

Who is the truly brave?

The boy who can forgive, And look as though he had not heard The mocking jest, the angry word; Who though his spirit may be stirred, Yet tries in peace to live.

Who is the truly brave?

The boy whose daily walk Is always honest, pure, and bright, Who cannot and who will not fight, But stands up boldly for the right, And shuns unshy talk.

Who is the truly brave?

The boy who fears to sin, Who knows no other sort of fear, But strives to keep his conscience clear, Nor heed his comrades' taunt or jeer, If he hath peace within.

### DO YOU KNOW?

That the bayonet was so called because it was first made at Bayonne, France?

That coffee received its name for the reason that it first came to Europe from Africa?

That candy was first exported from Canada?

That cambrie was made at Cambrai? That muslin was made at Bourges-line?

That calico was made at Calicut?

That dimity was made at Damietta? That milliners first pined their trade at Milan?

That the magnetic property of iron was first noticed in that dug in the neighborhood of Magnesia?—Selected.

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## PRINCETON QUAD PROJECT DENIED

Member of Faculty Likewise Says Plan Was Not Voted on, Although Social Conditions Are Studied.

PRINCETON, N. J.—The Princeton Alumni Weekly publishes a letter from a member of the faculty denying that the authorities of the university are planning to introduce the "quad" system here. The "quad" system is a scheme for social coordination in the university by providing separate governing committees for each quadrangle.

A statement was made by several members of the faculty last Saturday that because of the appointment of 50 new preceptors in 1907, the "quad" plan was passed by the faculty. It was asserted the preceptors voted that way because they owed their appointments to the president. In reply, it is announced that the "quad" plan was not voted on.

A substitute motion was presented requesting the board of trustees to appoint a joint committee of the board and the faculty, together with the president, to investigate the social condition of the university in conjunction with representatives of the alumni and undergraduates. That motion was lost by a vote of 22 to 31, not including the votes of preceptors.

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9 ASHBURTON PLACE, BOSTON. One mile walk from State and Court House. Rooms by the day, week, month or year. Tel. 2299. M. H. BURBANK.

Martha Washington Hotel. 29 East 29th Street. Rates, \$1.00 and Up.

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THE ASHBURTON

# Supplies for the Women Folk

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

KOST GAS JET HEATERS Sent on Approval to Monitor Readers  
No Other Newspaper or Periodical will  
Contain This Offer.



The Kost is odorless, sootless and smokeless. Heats a room cheaper than coal—and quicker. Saves time and money. You simply can't afford to be without one. WRITE YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS ON A POSTCARD AND MAIL IT NOW.

POTTER & CO. 4 Fayette Park, Cambridge, Mass.



Are Your House and Office Well Ventilated?  
GEM VENTILATORS are a common-sense device for giving an abundant supply of fresh air without a possibility of direct draught. Instantly adjustable to windows of different widths.

PRICES FROM \$1.50 TO \$2.50

GEM VENTILATOR CO.

200 SUMMER STREET

BOSTON, MASS.

Telephone Main 2267-1.

Howard  
Dustless  
Duster  
Your  
Money  
Back If  
Not as  
Represented.  
"NO OIL TO SOIL"

Sold by  
1250 Best Stores.  
100 Schools and Colleges.

Postpaid on receipt of 25 cents. If  
your dealer will not supply you.  
You can have a small sample free to  
test its merits.

FILL OUT AND MAIL THE COUPON  
TODAY

Howard Dustless - Duster Co.  
164-C Federal St., Boston, Mass.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Town \_\_\_\_\_  
State \_\_\_\_\_

HOWARD  
DUSTLESS-DUSTER  
MADE  
IN  
U. S. Patent Office.

MEN REMAIN OUT  
AT BETHLEHEM

BETHLEHEM, Pa.—President Charles M. Schwab of the Bethlehem Steel Company Friday afternoon met a committee of the employees of the concern who went on strike Friday morning.

He announced his willingness to settle the strike but said that the men must first return to work. He was willing, he said, to reinstate the three employees originally selected by the men to lay their grievances before the company officials and consequently summarily discharged.

After President Schwab had left the meeting the men voted unanimously not to go back to work until another meeting is held this afternoon.

PHILADELPHIA—The expected rail-way employees' strike has been averted, Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company officials and the men's union reaching an understanding.

ARMY TO ABSORB  
MILITIA OFFICERS

WASHINGTON—Shoulder straps in the regular army will be available for many national guard officers if a bill introduced by Senator Cummins (Rep.) of Iowa gets through Congress.

It provides for an addition of 675 officers to the army. The President is to be empowered to appoint one third of each grade in this increase from men who have been officers in the national guard for at least 10 years. No such officer shall be appointed to an army grade as high as the grade he holds in the guard. All prospective appointees shall be subjected to examination.

The bill also proposes the establishment in the war department of a division of militia to be in charge of a chief of militia with the rank of major-general.

HOOKSETT, N. H., GETS LIBRARY.  
HOOKSETT, N. H.—Arab W. Prescott, one of the foremost citizens of Hooksett, has formally presented a library to the town, the exercises taking place in Odd Fellows' hall.

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

## The Finishing Touch of Elegance

This handsome fob with your monogram in solid gold will add a touch of distinction to the wearer. The monogram is made of heavy gold as thick as a ten-cent piece, and is beautifully finished. Will wear forever. Your choice of fobs in black silk ribbon, black calf leather or pin seal leather.

10 carat gold monogram fob ..... \$10.00  
14 carat gold monogram fob ..... \$12.00

## For Your Costume

at winter resorts or for spring and summer, nothing more attractive or refined can be secured than one of these solid gold belt buckles or belt pins with your monogram. Finely made and handsomely finished, made in solid 10 carat gold. (ONE HALF EXACT SIZE) \$15.00.

THE MONOGRAM MAN  
J. A. SALMAN, 21 BROMFIELD STREET  
MAIL ORDERS FILLED  
SEND FOR CATALOG



## CORONET BRAIDS

made from combed Mail orders given  
prompt attention. MISS CUNNINGHAM,  
18 Winter St., Room 31.

## LADIES UNLINED SHOES

Hand sewed, very best quality. For sale  
at 295 Washington street, up one flight.

M. M. RUGGLES.

EXPERIENCED SHOEMAKER,  
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

394 MASS. AV., CITY, Tel. 2193 Tremont.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

ADAMS & SWETT CO.

Established 1856.  
CARPET HEATING,  
VACUUM CLEANING,  
NAPHTHA CLEANSING.

130 Kemble Street, Roxbury

Telephone Rox. 1061 and 1290.  
Price Lists and Estimates Furnished.

L. C. STEVENS & CO.

UPHOLSTERERS.

Window Shades, Draperies and Awnings.

Carpets cleaned and laid.

Furniture and Bric-a-Brac packed and  
shipped, both north and south.

700 WASHINGTON ST., COR. BEACON ST.,  
Brookline, Mass.

THE ENOCH ROBINSON

Colonial, Antique and Special Hardware  
Works. Brass Work of all kinds repaired,  
repainted and lacquered. Expert work  
done. N. WOOD & CO., Proprs. 39 and  
41 Cornhill. Established 1838.

Storage for Furniture, Pianos, etc.  
Estimated furnished  
free of charge. Most  
complete and up-to-date service in Bos-  
ton.

Our Booklet ex-  
plains; send for it.

100 NORTHAMPTON STREET  
Tel. 523 Roxbury.

Safety RAZOR BLADES 2 1/2  
Made Sharper Than New 2 1/2

Drop in Underwear  
Process. Price only  
15¢ a dozen. \$0.00  
for postage. Address  
for convenient  
mailing wrapped. KEEF  
CO. CO., 16 Congress Street, BOSTON,  
Mass.

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."  
Back Bay Oriental Rug Works

YACUBIAN BROS., Prop.

Native Armenian Experts. Our special  
cleaning and repairing of Oriental Rugs,  
Tapestries and Indian Drapery.

126 MASS. AVENUE

Farragut Bldg., corner Boylston St., Boston

Telephone 565-3 Back Bay

SOCIAL REQUIREMENTS

603 Boylston Street

Boston, Mass.

Telephone Back Bay 400.

Invitations to be dressed in style; house-  
hold accounts to be in order; sermons and  
lectures reported; manuscript revised and  
typed; inventories; shopping and market-  
ing; packers for household goods and  
trunks.

SHAY BROS., INC.,  
PAINTERS AND DECORATORS,  
81-83 WARREN ST., BOSTON.

Especially so that your business will  
guarantee all work performed by  
them. Telephone connection.

CLEAN YOUR CARPETS WITHOUT  
TAKING UP—Thoroughly cleanses and re-  
news original colors, and adds brilliancy to  
the carpet. Price \$1.50 per square yard. GURNEY,  
28 School St., Boston, room 15.

M. A. CARDER,  
PLUMBING, steam and gas fitting. 33  
Norway St., Boston; tel. 2322-3 B. B.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,  
Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen:-

I this morning received your Thanksgiving

Number and am astonished at its size and the amount of

advertising that it carries. I congratulate you people

on getting out one of the largest daily papers I think

I have ever seen issued.

You of course realize the very large amount of

business that this house has placed in this number. I am

sure that, during the coming year, we will use the Monitor

in a much larger way, even, than we have this year. With

kind regards, I am,

Yours very truly,

J. WALTER THOMPSON CO.

By *Eliza S. Hill*

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

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## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Every Lady who sews or does fancy  
work should know that the

STITCH  
RIPPER

Will save doing a lot of tedious work  
with her fingers. This useful device is  
a picker and puller for removing basting,  
machine stitching and drawing threads,  
etc., for hemstitching, doing it easily  
and quickly.

No. 1 Rubberized handle ..... 25c

No. 3 Enamelled handle ..... 35c

No. 50 Silver mounted handle ..... 50c

Sold by Emerson's, Jordan Marsh  
Co. and R. H. White Co., Boston  
Mass., Wm. Wainwright's, Phila. and N.  
Y., Marshall Field's, Co. Chicago.

If your dealer hasn't them in stock we  
will send by mail, upon receipt of  
price in coin or 2c. stamps. Money  
back. Lady agents wanted.

S. R. DE MERRITT

179 Portland St., Boston, Mass.

Look for our advertise-  
ment every Saturday  
and Wednesday.

We have been telling The Monitor  
readers something about our Laundry  
and the fine work we do, and have  
secured quite a number of satisfied  
customers. If the best value  
for your money appeals to you  
kindly call up One-O-Eight-Tremont;  
let us talk to you today.

Do It Now

and you will not forget it.

"THE"

FAMILY LAUNDRY  
OF BOSTON

59 West Newton St.

Phone 108 Tremont.

Please mention this paper.

The Douglas  
Leggings and Anklets  
(Invisible)

Leggings a Specialty.

Indispensable spring, fall  
or winter for walking,  
motoring, skating, etc.

Worn with stockings, high  
slacks. Tights \$2.50.

Anklets 50c.

Leggings \$1.00, \$1.50

The Douglas  
Ankle Co.

Patented Nov. 10, 1903. Hartford Conn.

WE DO

TUCKING

EMBROIDERING

BRAIDING

HEMSTITCHING

Boston Stitching & Plaiting Co.

28 SUMMER STREET

25c

Every Woman Who Does Her Own Ironing  
Needs Quick Catch Clips—Do You?

Of course it was a woman who invented  
these clips. She discovered

the task of changing her  
ironing board covers. So she

thought out a simple way to

do it without much trouble.

Now hundreds of

thousands of women use her idea. Quick  
Catch Clips cost only 25 cents—they  
are made in a minute or five minutes. Last  
indefinitely. Can be attached to any  
board by any woman.

Send 25 cents today. You'll never miss  
the quarter, but you can't afford  
to be without them.

THE IRONING BOARD CLIP CO.,  
CLEVELAND, O.

A chance for a few good agents.

50c Worth of SEEDS for  
1 Pkt. Aster, 1 Pkt. Mixtures, 2 Pkts. Ferns,  
1 Pkt. Giant Mixed, 1 Pkt. Carnations,  
1 Pkt. Marigolds, 1 Pkt. Sweet Peas,  
1 Pkt. Sweet Violets, 1 Pkt. Mignonette,  
1 Pkt. Sweet Alyssum, 1 Pkt. Sweet Marigold.

Our Garden Annuals for  
the Spring and Summer are  
the Sweet Peas, Pansies and  
Carnations. Write for the  
catalog. Write for the  
J. ROBBINS STERLING & CO.,  
Floral



Those wishing to use this page for a Free Advertisement must write their advertisement on the blank on page 2.

# Classified Advertisements

## HELP WANTED—MALE

Leave your Free Want Ads. with the following Newdealers. They will send them to this office.

BOSTON. Minard & Thompson, 707 Harrison Avenue; Jennings Marzynski, 101 Elliot street; Stefano Indini, 34 Atlantic Avenue; G. A. Hart, 450 Columbus Avenue; P. E. Richardson, 535 Tremont street; F. Kendrick, 772 Tremont street; A. L. Holt, 58 Shattuck street; Chase & Co., 1781 Washington Arthur C. Lane, 59 Charles street; Burley Brown, 308 Cambridge street.

SOUTH BOSTON. T. A. Kennedy, 705 West Broadway; S. D. James, 305 West Broadway; Howard Friesbe, 104 Dorchester street.

EAST BOSTON. H. L. Burdett, 1046 Summer street; Richard McDonald, 503 Marlinton street; Miss J. Annie Taylor, 279 Marlinton street; A. Cawthorne, 313 Marlinton street.

BROOKLINE. W. D. Faine, 239 Washington street.

CHARLESTOWN. R. Allison & Co., 536 Warren street; Benjamin DeYoung, 374 Blue Hill ave.; W. E. Robbins, 3107 Washington st.; W. E. Robbins, Exchange square.

DORCHESTER. R. D. McLean, 204 Duxbury street.

THE NEWTONS. B. H. Hunt, 1406 Dorchester avenue; Charles A. O'Donnell, 105 Bowdoin st.

George F. Frazee, 273 Washington street; Newton Center.

C. H. Standish Post Office building.

A. V. Harrington, Colos block, 365 Center street, Newton.

L. R. Newell, 533 Washington street; Charles H. Stacy, West Newton.

SOMERVILLE. G. T. Bailey, 240 Carlton st.; Winter Hill; H. W. Lewis, 505 Brattle street.

CHARLESTOWN. S. A. Wilcox, 7 Main street.

WEST SOMERVILLE. L. H. Steele, 11 College ave.

CAMBRIDGE. F. L. Buckley, 363 Massachusetts ave.

Amette Dresser, 104 Brattle square.

EAST CAMBRIDGE. D. B. Shaughnessy, 278 Cambridge st.

NORTH CAMBRIDGE. James W. Hunnewell, 2074 Mass. ave.

JAMAICA PLAIN. P. F. Dressed, 731 Center street; Barrett & Co., 115 Brattle street.

BRIGHTON. E. F. Perry, 333 Washington street.

ROSLINDALE. W. W. Davis, 25 Poplar street.

ALLSTON. J. W. Dunn, 30 Franklin street.

FAULKNER. L. M. Harcourt, 111 Franklin street.

MEDFORD. W. C. Morse, 94 Washington street; Frank H. Peck, 134 Brattle street.

METFORD, MILLSIDE. Frank B. Gilman, 334 Bowdoin avenue.

WEST MEDFORD. N. E. Wilbur, 476 High street.

EVERETT. M. B. French, 434 Broadway.

J. H. MacDonald, Glenwood square.

Charles G. Fairbanks Co., 23 Main st.

STONEHAM. A. W. Rice, 100 Chelsea.

James B. Bradford, Winchimset st.; Smith Brothers, 196 Broadway.

William Corson, 2 Washington avenue.

LYNN. F. W. Newhall, Lewis, cor. Breed st.; N. B. Reed, 100 Brattle square.

BEVERLY. Beverly News Company.

WALTHAM. E. S. Ball, 600 Main street; W. N. T. Towne, 223 Brattle street.

BROCKTON. George C. Ochs, 58 Main street; E. M. Thompson, 17 Center street.

NEEDHAM. C. E. Cushing, 100 Franklin street.

ARLINGTON. Arlington News Company.

FOREST HILLS. C. G. Ochs, 111 Franklin street.

WOBURN. F. A. Easton Company, corner Main and Pleasant streets.

HAVERHILL. William E. H. 27 Washington sq.

QUINCY. L. A. Chaplin, 100 Franklin street.

MALDEN. L. P. Russell, 52 Ferry street; Harry W. Sherburne (M. & R. B. A. TLEBROOK).

L. H. Cooper, 100 Franklin street.

DANVERS. Danvers News Agency.

CANTON. George B. Louis, 100 Franklin street.

MELROSE. George L. Lawrence, 100 Franklin street.

ANDOVER. O. P. Chase, 100 Franklin street.

WAVERLEY. W. J. Kewer, 18 Church street.

Shewlin & Co., 100 Franklin street.

PLYMOUTH. Charles A. Smith, 100 Franklin street.

SALEM. A. F. Goldsmith & Co., 4 Barton sq.

FRANKL. M. Shurtliff, 114 Main street.

READING. M. F. Charles, 100 Franklin street.

FITCHBURG. Lewis O. West, 100 Franklin street.

LOVELL. G. C. Prince & Son, 105 Merrimac st.

LAWRENCE. James L. Frazee, 100 Franklin street.

AMESBURY. Howes & Allen, 14 Main street.

NEWBURYPORT. Howes New Company, 17 State st.

ROCKLAND. A. S. Peterson, 100 Franklin street.

WEYMOUTH. C. H. New Bedford, 100 Franklin street.

NEW BEDFORD. George L. Briggs, 105 Purchase street.

LEOMINSTER. A. C. Hooper, 100 Franklin street.

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM. J. F. Eber, 100 Franklin street.

WOXBURN. Moore & Parke, 100 Franklin street.

FRANKLIN. J. W. Batchelor, 100 Franklin street.

SPRINGFIELD. G. H. Miner, 100 Franklin street.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. C. E. Cushing, 100 Franklin street.

CONCORD. W. C. Gibson, 100 Franklin street.

MANCHESTER. Eugene Sullivan & Son, 100 Franklin street.

MANCHESTER. L. T. Mead, 100 Franklin street.

Hanover street, The News Company, 12

PORTSMOUTH. The News Agency, 21 Congress street.

MANCHESTER. L. W. Floyd, 100 Franklin street.

NASHUA. B. I. Churchill, 100 Franklin street.

MAINE. N. D. Estes, 80 Lisbon street.

BANGOR. O. C. Bean, 100 Franklin street.

PORTLAND. J. W. Peterson, 157 Middle street.

CONNECTICUT. BRIDGEPORT. Bridgeport News Company, 218-250, Middle street.

NEW HAVEN. The Connecticut News Company, 204, 206 State street.

VERMONT. C. F. Bigelow, Bigelow's Pharmacy, 100 Franklin street.

RHODE ISLAND. W. H. Thompson, 100 Franklin street.

WESTERLY. A. N. Nash, 100 Franklin street.

VERMONT. ST. JOHNSBURY. Randall & Whitecomb, 27 Main street.

## HELP WANTED—MALE

ACCEPTABLE YOUNG MAN, not under 25, may find position with bookboring house; nominal salary to start. N. CURTI, 100 Franklin street, Boston, Mass.

AUTOMOBILES—Young man, mechanically inclined, to learn the automobile business; good chance. W. F. ELLISON, Bowman st., Manchester, N. H.

BOOKKEEPER—Wanted, expert bookkeeper to keep for well established Chicago bank; must be a man willing to reside in Chicago. TRUEBLOOD EMP. CO., Y. M. C. A. bldg., Chicago, Ill.

BLACKSMITHS of good ability wanted; wages \$100 per month. MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 132 Main st., So. Great Falls, Mont.

BOOKKEEPER AND CLERKS—Wanted, general bookkeepers and ledgermen competent to take charge of small sets of books within six months' time; apply to C. O. TRUEBLOOD EMP. CO., 100 Franklin st., Boston, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER—Wanted, experienced bookkeeper for corporation work; thorough in accounts, system and costs; highest references required; position at same age, experience, references and salary in own hand writing. R. B. Monson, Office.

CARPENTER—Young man, carpenter, required; good references; good experience; good pay. MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 132 Main st., So. Great Falls, Mont.

BUTLER, well referenced, desired; only position required; apply to MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 132 Main st., So. Great Falls, Mont.

CANDY MAKER—Wanted, first-class candy maker; state experience, where been employed and well educated. THE BOOK NOOK, Walla Walla, Wash.

CAPABLE, reliable and temperate ranch men wanted in situations of irregular remuneration. Address C. H. CAMPBELL.

CARPENTERS, journeymen, wood workers; skilled, industrious and capable; salary \$4.50 to \$6 per diem. Apply MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 132 Main st., So. Great Falls, Mont.

CHEF WANTED—Wanted with good ability and references. Apply THE RELIABLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 132 Main st., So. Great Falls, Mont.

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CHEF WANTED—Wanted with good ability and references. Apply THE RELIABLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 132 Main st., So. Great Falls, Mont.



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# Classified Advertisements

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free by The Christian Science Monitor and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

A REFINED young lady desires position, with capacity, English, experienced with children, male. Friend, good needlewoman, references. Miss B. CHEEVERS, 123 East 24th street, New York city. 11

ASST. BOOKKEEPER—Young lady would like position as assistant bookkeeper or auditor. 2, Gorham, Mass. 11

BOOKKEEPER—SALESMAN—Capable woman with executive ability and good business training desires position, general office, hotel, office, etc. I. E. COOKE, 61 Myrtle st., Boston, Mass. 11

COMPANION MAID—Young Swiss woman desires position as experienced nurserymaid or as companion to elderly lady; speaks German, French and English; good home desire; good references. Mrs. C. M. COOKE, 115 C. H. care Miss Jacobs, 333 Lafayette ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. 11

COOK—For private family, of experience; gentle, capable or assuming charge; moderate meals; without washing; excellent references. Mrs. H. G. PRESTON, Mrs. Boston Employment Agency, 486 Boylston st., Boston. 11

COOK—For school, hotel or boarding house; good references. Mrs. H. G. PRESTON, Mrs. Boston Employment Agency, 486 Boylston st., Boston. 11

COOK AND SECOND MAID—Two young women, willing, capable, with good references; city position desired. Mrs. H. G. PRESTON, Mrs. Boston Employment Agency, 486 Boylston st., Boston. 11

EXPERT STENOGRAPHER—Competent and efficient, desires position as private secretary. \$25 per week. KATHRYN F. POPOV, 163 West 96th st., New York city. 11

GOVERNESS—Young woman, desires position, experience or references; position; good musician; five years' experience in public schools; music, piano, violin, references. MARIA ELOISE WING, 110 Seddon st., Boston. 11

HOUSEKEEPER—Companion, assist light housework, have held similar place three years. EMILY F. LISSIE, 108 West 129th st., New York. 11

HOUSEKEEPER and companion; desires position; experienced and referenced. Miss GARDNER, 108 South 18th st., Philadelphia. 11

LAUNDRY—English Protestant young woman capable of doing all kinds of laundry work; city place, preferred; six weeks' experience. Mrs. H. G. PRESTON, Mrs. Boston Employment Agency, 486 Boylston st., Boston. 11

NURSEYMAID would like employment few evenings each week taking charge of children. Miss ALLEN, 83 Brattle st., Cambridge. 11

NSURSEYMAID—Young woman wants position to take full charge of baby; excellent references. Mrs. H. G. PRESTON, Mrs. Boston Employment Agency, 486 Boylston st., Boston. 11

OFFICE ASSISTANT—Beginner desires position as office assistant and typist, with chance for advancement. Miss CARRIE HOWARD, 6125 Drexel ave., Chicago. 11

CARPENTER—Married man, temperate, capable carpenter, painter, desires situation. Mrs. A. ROBERTS, 335 W. 27th st., New York. 11

CHAMPIER—Position wanted as repair man in garage or as chauffeur for private family; can give good reference. DAVID E. CHRISTIAN, 351 W. 29th st., New York. 11

PARLOR WORK—A refined young woman would like to help with work in the parlor. Address MURIEL (APL-63), 192 Dartmouth st., suite 6, Boston. 11

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER desires situation; has had little experience. ELIZABETH MULDICE, 1227 Madison ave., New York city. 11

STENOGRAPHER desires position, has six months' experience, can furnish best references if desired; willing to start for pay. MARY MARY THIBERG, 196A Margaret st., Roxbury, Mass. 11

WANTED—Position as working housekeeper, caretaker or companion to elderly lady, by Protestant woman; experienced; reliable; good references. M. 275, Boylston office. 10

WASHING, ironing or cleaning desired by the hour or work by the day; good references. MRS. A. COOK, 28 Mystery st., Boston. 7

WRITING—Young lady, good writer, desires writing to do at home. ANNETTE BOYCE, 37 Rutland sq., Boston. 8

WOMAN of experience desires position as maid or maid and cook; would take position as housekeeper. 5 years' experience; best of references. MISS M. C. COSABOON, 3 St. Charles st., Boston. 5

WORK—Catered woman wants work by day or evening. MARY E. McDONALD, 102 Northampton st., Boston. 8

WORK, permanent or temporary, desired by girl (22); neat, rapid writer, accurate at figures; expert file, card index, etc. M. A. WARREN, 27 Batavia st., Boston. 8

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER—Protestant woman desires position in small family; good plain cook; best references. MISS ETHEL WILSON, 312 Pembroke st., Boston. 10

YOUNG WOMAN desires position as mother's helper or companion; speaks German and English; will travel; reference; state salary. Address X-307, Monitor of. 7

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE**

ANY TRADE—Bright, energetic boy, 17 years of age, wishes to learn a good trade; good references. O. W. C., 258 Shirley st., Waltham. 11

ARCHITECT—Letter-carrier working evenings; wishes employment in small engineering firm, office, shop district preferred. L. H. ARNOLD, collection department. 11

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER—Young man, 23 years old, married, employed, seven years' experience stenographer, timekeeper, bookkeeper; assistant bookkeeper, desires position. Collected. THOMAS B. HALE, care Camp Hill Mills, Onondaga, Col. 11

BOOKKEEPER—Assistant or other responsible position desired; accurate; references. K. J. JENSEN, 213 West 127th st., New York. 11

CARPENTER—Married man, temperate, capable carpenter, painter, desires situation. Mrs. A. ROBERTS, 335 W. 27th st., New York. 11

CHAMPIER—Position wanted as repair man in garage or as chauffeur for private family; can give good reference. DAVID E. CHRISTIAN, 351 W. 29th st., New York. 11

COLORED BUTLER—Desires situation in private family in or around New York; position of first-class personal references. JESSE C. BROWN, 512 Railroad ave., Springfield, N. J. 11

DRAFTSMAN—Young man, 23, desires a position in an architectural office; has good references; can furnish best of references. H. CAPIN, care H. Erickson, 474 3d ave., New York city. 11

EXPERIENCED MECHANIC—Wants work repairing locks and making keys; workmanship guaranteed; charges reasonable. ALEX. GREENBLATT, 68 Ash st., Springfield, Mass. 11

EXPERIENCED BUTLER—Desires situation as cook; good references. ROBERTS, 335 W. 27th st., New York. 11

FORGER—A married man, American, would like a position as foreman of a gentleman's place or dairy farm; can furnish best of references as to honesty and dependability. ARTHUR BURNHAM, Chestnut Hill, Boston. 11

GENERAL WORK—A young man would like steady work; can furnish best of references. GIVE S. TREFRY, 17 Ballou ave., Dorchester, Mass. 11

HORSE SHOER AND BLACKSMITH—Desires situation; capable and temperate. ROBERTS, 335 W. 27th st., New York. 11

HOTELER—Experienced and references; desires position at anything. T. M. M. M. 11

JANITOR OR PORTER—Color man; would like reliable colored man; will do any kind of inside work; references given. CHARLES BALL, 33 Sterling st., Roxbury, Mass. 11

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE**

CIVIL ENGINEER—Wanted, position as assistant to civil engineer or as traveling salesman. JAMES A. PITKIN, Main st., Portland, Conn. 11

CLERK—Wanted, boy, 16, to work in garment factory, 20 to 25 hours per week. L. A. HOPKINS, 995 Morris st., Springfield, Pa. 11

COOK—Assistant or other responsible position desired; accurate; references. L. A. HOPKINS, 995 Morris st., Springfield, Pa. 11

COOK—Young man, 23, desires a position as cook; good references. ROBERTS, 335 W. 27th st., New York. 11

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Contributions on Topics of Interest  
by Subscribers are Solicited.

# THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All  
the Family

## The World's Peace

The things and the forces that are seen are temporal. It is the things and the forces that are not seen that are eternal. The trolley wire attached to loaded cars would soon be snipped if the attempt were made to haul the cars by direct traction; but that same trolley wire can be charged with an invisible force that will move all the cars of a great city, loaded to their utmost capacity. That, it seems to me, is a just illustration of the force of public opinion. It is intangible; it cannot be weighed; it cannot be seen; and yet, more and more, in every country of the world, whatever be its form of government, this intangible public opinion is becoming the decisive force that shapes the destiny of the peoples. Slowly, if you please, but surely, there is developing a public opinion of the world to the bar of which every nation must come which breaks the peace of the world. My prayer is that the United States and England and Germany, each in its own measure, may help powerfully to develop the public opinion that one day will bring about for all nations that "pax humana," which will mean the peace and prosperity of the whole world.—Seth Low.

## Paid in Full

The matter of "Business Success and Failure"—with some remarkable American statistics, relating to bankruptcy—is discussed in the February Century by Frank Greene of the Bradstreet Agency.

"Perhaps the most conspicuous living example of success following earlier failure," Mr. Greene says, "is the Hon. Levi P. Morton, former Vice-President of the United States, who, while a member of the drygoods firm of Morton, Grinnell & Co., was forced to see his house suspend. In 1861 this firm stopped payment, later compromising and settling in part with its creditors. Men in business still recall the dinner given by Mr. Morton a few years later, where each creditor-guest found a check for the amount owed, with interest, a most pleasing sort of souvenir to bring away from a banquet."

## The American Idea

There is what I call the American idea. . . . This idea demands, as the proximate organization thereof, a democracy—that is, a government of all the people, by all the people, for all the people, of course, a government on the principles of eternal justice, the unchanging law of God; for shortness sake, I will call it the idea of freedom.—Theodore Parker.

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Contributions on Topics of Interest  
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## "NOTHING BUT LEAVES"

THE parable-in-action wherein Jesus destroyed the fruitless fig tree appears as if he had actually cursed the tree, visiting his wrath upon it in a destructive way. But we know, because we know him, that when Jesus came to the fig tree and saw that it bore no fruit there was no hatred in his thought. He no doubt saw that it was such a tree as indeedumbered the ground, and was incapable of bearing fruit. Therefore he saw the chance for a pointed lesson to his disciples, and one which professed followers today too often need: namely, that the mere appearance of life and substantiality in the Christian fellowship is nothing if the true fruits of Love are not there. The green flourishing appearance of fidelity to Love, Life and Truth, is nothing; it is "nothing but leaves only." In fruits alone dare any followers of him place assurance that they are truly following him, truly understanding and obeying his commands. "By their fruits shall ye know them."

This incident of the fig tree, moreover, occurs immediately after the entry into Jerusalem, when the multitudes met him with branches and leaves of palms and cried Hosanna. No doubt the fruitless tree figured for him the nothingness of the brief period of earthly acclaim he had just enjoyed. This also was "nothing but leaves." They had strown his path with flourishing green, but who

of them really understood or would hold by him when the hour of test came? (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 355). This destruction of error is by Truth is the essential process of healing. Reason, revelation and demonstration show this to be true; yet error is

the true follower of Christ must itself often so close of hold that it pro- tests loudly against the knife that would separate the patient from his sin and Master is summed up in these words of branch, which cumbers his consciousness of his disciple, Mrs. Eddy: "Learn what in ness. Persons are especially loath to part with pleasures which keep them absorbed in material thoughts and prevent them from bearing much fruit. But when a patient's mind that makes his body sick, and remove it, and rest like the dove no one ever repines at aught which brings

one closer to the goal of purely spiritual existence.

Now in the act of Jesus there was spiritual understanding at work. He did not destroy the tree by any material process. So mankind have found that the destruction of material sense merely by human will, or means, does not advance them. It must be the vision of the spiritual good that prompts this surrender or destruction of mortal beliefs—a vision dim or clear yet in itself the substance of things hoped for.

Mortals may not accomplish suddenly the correction of the false consciousness—that way of thinking about life which

is mortal man, just as the true man is the idea of God—but a whole-hearted willingness to forsake everything which is unlike "the anointed" one will insure progress. The parting from error goes steadily on for the simple reason that they no longer hold to the false belief. As a child suffers who clutches at something which must be taken away from him, and gets his fingers hurt in the struggle, so mortal man is hurt only by his own determination to hold on to the things he must surrender if he is to realize life in God. Then it is as if the right hand must be cut off, since it will not let go its hold. He who reaching a higher stage of consciousness opens the clutching hands and lets the error go learns that there is no loss. He has merely let go the hatred and torment to find himself bathed and embraced by the consciousness of ever present Love. There has not so planned His universe. If we rise to the triumphant conviction that this is the simple fact of being, the shadowy sense that thought it had a dark dream of clutching at an illusive life of good, is soon resolved into its own nothingness, and the purified thought rejoices in the presence of angels. They are no longer "entertained unawares," but are conscious thoughts of God, the divine and holy source and substance of all reality, whose dearest name is Love.

## The Old-Fashioned English Gardens

SPAKING on the subject of gardening, in one of his world-famous essays, Francis Bacon has very aptly described it as "the purest of human pleasures."

Most of us, even after the lapse of 300 years and the changes of all kinds that occur in so long a period, probably regard the matter, at all events as far as the simple flower garden is concerned, from very much the same point of view as Bacon did. The pleasure derived from a garden is enjoyed as a rule not by the owner or the cultivator only but by others as well, and as the great requirement of almost every garden is first and foremost to fulfil this purpose we may assume that the style and general character of a garden is determined more or less by their particular taste in this direction.

Just as widely, too, as tastes may vary do styles in gardening differ, and as in other matters, this special quality does not by any means necessarily accompany other qualifications that might appear advantageous. This is so often experienced when passing from somewhat ornamental looking-ground, costly no doubt in upkeep, and tended daily perhaps by a score of hands or more, to the simple but attractive patches of blossoms that encircle the walls of a cottage. Even from the amateur's point of view there exist two distinct styles in gardening, one rather of the ornamental and artificial type, the other simple and natural in character. You may meet with attempts to mix them, but it is seldom successful. In each case it is possible, by ringing the changes, to obtain variety to an almost unlimited extent, but if the individuality and character of each garden is to be maintained the general idea traceable from the start should be adhered to and developed throughout.

## About the Psychological Moment

The great Oxford dictionary is slowly but surely working its way through the alphabet and somewhat more rapid progress is hoped for. The seventh volume, recently published, stretches from "prophesy" to "pyxis," and by the end of the year, it is expected, "Romanite" will be reached. Among other subjects discussed in the latest volume is that much misused phrase, "the psychological moment." It is popularly taken to mean the critical or the opportune instant. As a matter of fact, it was taken blunderingly from the German by a French journalist, who mis-translated "das psychologische moment" —that is to say momentum or impulse. To make the matter worse, the phrase is often transformed into "psychical moment," with more or less vagueness of sense.—Exchange.

## Annihilating Space

An interesting picture in the Worlds Work for February shows a dinner party of gentlemen in Washington grouped about Andrew Carnegie, who is delivering through the telephone an address to another party of diners in New York. These last were the directors of the Associated Press, dined by the New York Times. Each guest had a telephone beside his plate. The group in Washington consisted of Graham Bell, Ambassador Bryce, Commander Peary and other important folk, besides Mr. Carnegie.

## Things Old and New

It is true, as announced, that but 34 per cent of all the Smith College graduates have married, it would seem as though somebody should start a movement to educate the taste of New England bachelors.—Biddleford Journal.

Would that not be assuming too much? Better wait to get the percentage of Smith girls who have been asked.—Boston Record.

## Two Sides Even to This Question

The receptions at your White House are most interesting to foreigners," said Thomas George Greville of London.

"At home we have our garden parties and levees given by the King and Queen at Windsor or Buckingham, according to where their majesties happen to be. The lists of names of guests are large and subjected to careful scrutiny. They are brilliant pageants, these parties, compared with your functions, but, as a matter of fact, are far less effective and interesting. I went to greet your President on Saturday last. I had been given a card of admission to the White House for 10:30 a. m., which was 10 minutes before the diplomatic reception was to begin. The gathering of the diplomats

representing all the nations of the world was impressive in the extreme. Then when the strains of the 'Star Spangled Banner' were heard, the doors leading into a center room—the Blue room, I believe it was called—were thrown open and the big crowd began to file past the President and the receiving party. Then came members of the Senate, the House of Representatives and officers of the army and navy.

"At the conclusion of the army and navy groups came the ho! ho! and the way the masses came streaming in pell-mell was one of the most interesting and extraordinary sights I ever beheld. In England we would have been annoyed beyond words at such a spectacle, but I was assured by those who know that this is your interpretation of democracy. It is, at any rate, interesting to us foreigners."—Washington Post.

We cannot stop the triumph of Truth.—W. J. Bryan.

One style, of course, may be more adaptable to certain conditions than to others. In laying out a garden it is as important to pay as much attention to the general effect as to every detail connected with it. The skilful designs, the general landscape scheme and the magnificence of much of the material so often displayed in the parks and public gardens of many great cities must almost of necessity be exhibited under a different style to that possible in the case of private gardens. Even among the latter the range

of choice is exceedingly wide, and in numbers of instances it is found that some special feature, based as often as not on some natural peculiarity of the place itself has been developed in the formation of the garden. Recalling the different gardens you have visited in the course of a single summer, it is worth while to pick out the main feature that seems to underlie the development of each. In one you find it is a rock garden, in another a disused quarry is cleverly converted, and a really original scheme well worked out produces an effect that is not too fanciful, but pleasing to the eye and yet unique. Elsewhere water may form the central idea and be strikingly brought into the picture one

way and another. But there is probably no particular kind among the vast number of varieties that exist in gardens that is more generally popular, more effective or more in harmony at all times than what is known as the old-fashioned garden, with its well-mown grass walks, its closely clipped box edging, its figure-yew, its sun dial, thatched with every sort of flowering perennial and annual as well.

## Attainment

We climbed the hill which looked on quiet nook  
All closed in 'twixt Love's pro-  
teeting arms.  
Courage and strong endeavor urg-  
ing on:  
The hand of mercy aiding weary  
feet.  
And as we gained the heights what  
views of good  
Spread out before the enraptured  
sight! Below  
Such depths of radiant Love unite  
With joy  
To kiss the feet of Truth, whose  
stern enduring form  
Is clad in vestments of his living  
green;  
And brows enwreathed with purple  
dignity.  
Across the rising plains of tender  
hue  
Fly purest forms, to distant hills  
all blue.  
Lo! there sits Wisdom robed in liv-  
ing light!  
And at her feet Mercy and Truth do  
meet.  
In tones of majesty and power her  
voice  
Rings clear throughout the world,  
"Love is supreme!"—  
Mary Violet Palmer.

## Vacuum Cleaners for the Street

It has remained for a Philadelphia woman to propose that a system of vacuum cleaning be applied to the paved streets of cities. Why not? The plan which has proved so satisfactory in houses could easily be adapted to street use. Manufacturers would soon provide the necessary machinery once there was a demand for it, and the result ought to be a great improvement in cleanliness. Street sweeping, as at present conducted, whether by machinery or hand brooms, scatters almost as much dust through the atmosphere as it removes in the other way, while vacuum cleaning gathers it all up.—Exchange.

Give us to awake with  
smiles, give us to labor smiling.  
As the sun returns in the east, so  
let our patience be renewed with  
dawn; as the sun lightens the  
world, so let our loving-kindness  
make bright this house of our hab-  
itation.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

## A Woman Seeks a Place on French Bench

Mme. Grunberg, a young woman lawyer of Paris, has stirred up a great commotion in legal circles in the French capital by putting herself forward as a candidate for a vacant position as magistrate. She challenges her opponents to cite any article in the code that prohibits a woman from serving on the bench, and carrying the war into the enemy's country, quotes the case of another woman lawyer who recently, in the unavoidable absence of the presiding magistrate, was summoned to take a place on the bench in order that the work of the court might not be interrupted. If women can serve temporarily, Mme. Grunberg asks, why are they not eligible for permanent appointment to the bench?

And the Frenchmen, who are far from willing at present to share all their professions and prospects with women, seem to be hard put to find a convincing answer to her contentions.—New York Press.

## A Native Interpretation

"Tell me," requested the foreign so-  
ciologist, "what is the significance of the eagle that is shown on American money?"

"It is," responded the son of liberty,  
"an emblem of its swift flight."—Har-  
per's Monthly.

## Shawls of Long Ago

We thank our always estimable con-  
temporary, the Springfield Republican,  
writes the New York Sun. Escaping from  
the wreck of its Arctic voyage, it returns  
to sound principles, to hallowed institu-  
tions; "the shawls and capes of the long  
ago," which wasn't so long ago after all:  
"The warm woolen shawls that men  
used to wear 40 and more years ago, long  
ago disappeared. In many cases they  
supplied the place of an overcoat. They  
were warm and convenient because they  
could be readily shifted on the person to  
the point of greatest need. They used  
at times to be pinned around the neck  
with long sticks resembling the modern  
hatpin of growing proportions, and they  
were deemed thoroughly manly affairs in  
the ancient days."

It is only for two or three years that  
we have missed a venerable clergyman  
of our acquaintance, faithful to all his  
orthodoxies, who might be seen every  
morning crossing City Hall park, accou-  
tered as to his neck and shoulders with a  
gray and black shawl. We cannot think  
that he was the last of the shawl bearers,  
a dignified and venerable race. The Re-  
publican party, in the East at least, was  
founded by shawl-wearing men. The  
Free Soilers had shawls. The sputtering  
torches of the Wide Awakes fell on  
protecting shawls.

We don't know how a Conscience Whig  
looked, but we are certain that a Cotton  
Whig wore in his best estate a blue dress  
coat with brass buttons, a buff waistcoat  
—but our Springfield friend is but a lad;  
he cannot go back, save by means of old  
folks' concerts and such vain shows, to  
the mediæval of history, to costume as we  
remember it. Yet he says a good word  
for men's capes, however bravish they  
may seem to the dull moderns.

## Not an Alarmist

A cartoon which one may appreciate for its fun even if one does not agree with the view of the President there expressed, is reprinted from Puck in the Literary Digest. An ordinary nickel alarm clock is adorned with a presidential smile, and out of the lips the minute hand points toward the close of the first year, the face being divided into four year sections. The alarm bell on top is labelled "Roosevelt policies." A tiny ladder at the side shows a perturbed Uncle Sam thrusting an inquiring head under the bell, seeking the cause of silence. The whole is labelled "The False Alarm. Set for March 4, 1909, and hasn't gone off yet." Our President's face lends itself to caricature even as readily as his predecessor's. Eyes wrinkled shut with mirth and an extra chin or two below the broad smiling mouth we know at once the pacific Governor of the Philippines and the equally pacific incumbent of the chair on the Atlantic seaboard, who means to pour oil on troubled waters when a waiting calm is desirable; but who does not flinch from outraging a storm of popular protest when he has found his true course.

## Cubic Existence

There has been too little reflection on the future which the aeroplane has made possible. We refuse to think how vast a new world will be opened when aerial travel becomes common; how vast must be the changes which it will introduce in our habits, ideas and institutions.

When man becomes an inhabitant of a third dimension, life will be a thing enlarged, widened and enriched beyond all present conception—life will be a cube where it is now a square. Imagination seems too faint-hearted to allow itself to contemplate the time in which the abode of man shall not be along the surface of the earth. Yet that time is at hand.—Exchange.

## The United States

A gentleman of Ohio who was himself in the civil war and participated in the march through Georgia writes to the Atlanta Constitution about his recent visit in those regions. He was specially touched to note at one place, where a battle had been fought, a monument erected by southerners of the neighborhood to unknown northern soldiers. The inscription says that they had fallen there "fighting for the cause they thought right." He says that such an act shows how things really are between the southerners and northerners of this generation.

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ADDRESS

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, February 5, 1910.

### No Menace in the Message

CERTAIN persons whose influence is coextensive with the country's commerce appear, on second thought, to be reading into President Taft's recent special message on the corporations a covert threat on the part of the government to interfere with, to prosecute and perhaps to wreck the great railway and industrial combinations. Only on this theory can the disturbance of the stock market that has been so pronounced in the last few days be accounted for, and only some such presumption can explain why the Bankers Association of Philadelphia sat and listened without a protest to James M. Beck of New York, general counsel for the American Sugar Company, when he said in the course of an address the other day:

The enforcement of the Sherman anti-trust law as now interpreted by the United States government against every railroad and corporation in this country would cause a panic compared with which the Roosevelt panic of two years ago would be as a zephyr to a cyclone.

It would seem that what Mr. Beck calls the government's interpretation of the Sherman law is the one that is found in a sentence of the President's special message, wherein, after stating that it was his purpose and duty to outline an investigation into the industrial companies reasonably believed to be violating the anti-trust law, he added that such an investigation and possibly prosecution of the corporations "would necessarily tend to disturb the confidence of the business community, to dry up the now flowing sources of capital, and to produce a halt in our prosperity that would cause suffering and strained circumstances among the innocent many for the faults of the guilty few."

It must be clear to all reasonable and right-minded people that there is nothing in the President's special message, or in the attitude of the present administration, to warrant the belief that a policy of sweeping antagonism toward the corporations is contemplated or will be pursued, and that if our prosperity is in danger at all, it is not because of anything the President has said or done, or thinks of saying or doing. Rather, it will be because of the erroneous construction that at this time, as a consequence of over-agitation, the corporations and their representatives are prone to place upon his words and deeds.

Anybody who reads the President's special message without looking between the lines for trouble will find that Mr. Taft is seeking earnestly to discover a way of avoiding the things that Mr. Beck so greatly fears, and that the nation's executive is appealing to Congress to help him.

THE hen farmers' plan of breeding small hens to lay small eggs would not be so bad if the retailers in assorting the sizes would sell the smaller eggs at a smaller price instead of selling the larger eggs at a larger price.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR BALLINGER has more than once expressed a desire for an investigation into his conduct as a public official that would in every sense be full and free. Those who have refused to believe him guilty of any serious offense against the public interests or against the law have applauded this attitude. The country has been assured, in fact, by Mr. Ballinger and his friends that not only would the investigation committee be given every facility within the power of the interior department for arriving at the facts, but that its wishes in this respect would be anticipated, because Mr. Ballinger wanted nothing more than that the whole truth should be brought out. For this reason the assertion made by Mr. Brandeis, counsel for Mr. Glavis, at the inquiry yesterday, that important documents, for which a demand has been made upon the secretary some days ago, were being withheld, as if with deliberation, came in the nature of a surprise to readers of the proceedings.

Whether Mr. Brandeis was justified in intimating that the papers were being purposely withheld is something which the documents themselves must establish. Mr. Ballinger promises to deliver them by his attorney next Friday. Until then all opinion as to their bearing on the case should be reserved. In the meanwhile, Mr. Ballinger's well-wishers cannot avoid regretting that they were not promptly supplied on the first demand of Mr. Brandeis. For, as these well-wishers are aware, the public is insistent that this inquiry shall get at all the facts.

IT is to be hoped that President Taft will not follow the advice of those who are telling him to get "a big stick." Let him stick to the golf club instead and think it over. His official position gives him the power to do many things, but he will, if possible, secure his ends by favor rather than by force. For as Shakespeare puts it: "O, it is excellent to have a giant's strength; but it is tyrannous to use it like a giant."

### Good Prices for Good Times

THIS newspaper a few days ago took occasion to show that during a recent crucial period in the history of the country the Democratic party and the Republican party vied with one another in offering a remedy for low prices, which both freely admitted indicated national adversity, and which both freely declared should be abolished at the earliest moment possible. As we tried to show then, there was absolutely no difference whatever in the attitude of the two parties toward low prices, no matter how they may have differed as to the means to be employed for raising them, and something like fourteen millions of American citizens went to the polls with the clear understanding that the bringing about of a high-price era was the desirable thing.

It is pleasant now to find a newspaper as unquestionably Democratic as the Kansas City Times frankly asserting that in 1896, a year of comparatively low prices, "there were hard times that have not since been equaled," and adding: "This significant fact must be borne in mind in considering the high prices of this day. Prosperity always brings high prices and increases the standard as well as the

cost of living. There is no economic fact more firmly established than that." And the paper goes still farther and administers a rebuke to the pessimists and low-levelers of all parties, by insisting that a buoyant market is an accompaniment of good times, and that high prices in themselves are anything but an indication that "something is wrong with the country."

The holding of this position does not in any way conflict with the view that the government should see to it that no person, group of persons or "interest" be permitted to employ illegitimate means for the raising of prices. The rise in prices that results from a rise in the public standard of living is healthful. The popular desire to eat better food, to wear better clothes, to live in better houses and amid better surroundings, is commendable. All this cannot be brought about, however, without increasing the cost of living, and a sane view of the situation is that while it costs the average citizen more to live in these times—not only in the United States but the world over—he is getting more than ever before for his money.

IT is encouraging to know that within the past week certain lines of business which recently have shown a tendency to lag have given indication of decided improvement. This is true with the railroad equipment companies. While most of these corporations had enough orders on their books to keep them well employed for some months to come, new business had fallen off to a large extent. Now, according to reports, there has been renewed activity among the car and locomotive manufacturing concerns that promises even greater things for the future. The last report of the car efficiency committee of the American Railway Association showed a decided decrease in the surplus freight cars, reflecting the increased demands of traffic throughout the country.

Railroad earnings as reported monthly by the companies for the most part show continued expansion. The monthly statements of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific published this week indicated good gains in gross earnings but a falling off in net revenues. But this decrease was due to local causes of one kind and another which contributed to high operating costs. The fact that the gross revenues were increased bears witness to the growth of general business. Some mention has been made of the fact that the various railroads throughout the country have prepared for a comparatively small amount of new construction this year. This is in part accounted for by the fact that the bond market recently has been very dull, affording little encouragement for the floating of new issues. However, much replacement is necessary and this means that rail manufacturers will have plenty to do during the coming spring and summer. For the iron and steel mills already have a great volume of general business on their books and even if rail orders are smaller than usual the aggregate business this year is expected to break all records.

Hesitation here and there in certain manufacturing lines is charged to the credit of the administration at Washington. Never before have the corporations so intently watched the operations of Congress or analyzed the attitude of a President. And some of them have not yet been able to make up their minds as to how they may be affected by any litigation that may be undertaken by the administration. They find it quite impossible to measure the future by the past so far as this administration is concerned. But notwithstanding this lingering doubt, far-sighted men are preparing for extraordinary achievements this year; for as long as fundamental conditions are sound no amount of litigation or legislation based upon justice will permanently check the progress of an honestly-conducted business.

PERHAPS the most interesting phase of the investigation regarding the methods of the so-called beef trust and the causes of the high cost of living will be found embodied in the cold facts relating to cold storage. The cold storage warehouse will no doubt be found to be the real middleman whose presence makes it possible to set at naught the natural laws of supply and demand, and to hold the supply, no matter how great, for almost any price that may be demanded.

### Keeping the Boys at Home

"IT SEEMS to me that the homes should be made pleasanter for the boys." This remark of Judge Bond of Boston, made at the close of a trial of a young man in the superior court, contains a whole sermon for parents. "Boys who hang on the street corners at night get into bad habits, and they are finally brought in here," said the judge. "Boys should be allowed to entertain their young friends in their homes."

While churches, schools and other institutions seem to be trying to help the youth, such influence is often more than counterbalanced by boys' association with improper companions. Boys are energetic, and their activities need to be turned into proper channels. Make their homes attractive to them in their spare hours and let them invite their playmates there to enter into innocent games with them. Parents can thus know who their companions are and can advise and assist in their selection.

Frequently boys don't know what to do to amuse themselves. Just at this point a hint from an older head may turn their thoughts in a direction that will keep them engaged for hours: the making of a toy aeroplane, a kite or a boat. Give the boy tools and a work-bench, and ten to one he will find something to interest him and keep his hands busy. He can make sleds and other playthings. It would be easy for him to construct a kaleidoscope, fascinating in its beautiful changes. Help him to think of other objects for his entertainment. Making a collection of pictures to illustrate a route of travel would afford amusement and instruction. Give the children means of pleasure under their own roof-tree and they will not seek it elsewhere to their detriment. Make home pleasanter.

THE 91,000 horsepower which is to be developed by building three dams across the Kennebec river ought to be sufficient to make the wheels go round and increase the hum of industry over a goodly portion of the Pine Tree state.

THE report that the domestic shipments of freight on the Great lakes during the year 1900 amounted to nearly 90,000,000 tons makes evident the truth that it is the cargo that makes the ship go.

IF IT costs 200 men \$222,000 to boycott a hat manufacturer, how much will it cost 80,000,000 people to boycott a beef trust?

THAT oft-quoted line "Westward the course of empire takes its way," although it still sets forth the world's purpose, is not quite so timely, perhaps, as it was before the "West" was so very generally settled and developed. But let the word "Westward" be changed to "northward," and it fits to the very time and hour the trend of emigration and exploration. Early in the coming spring, Canada, so it is said, will begin building a railroad to Hudson bay. The fact that such a proposition, made fifty years ago, would have seemed absurd, prompts the prophetic mind of today to ask if fifty years hence people will not be enjoying midsummer outings over the Hudson Bay, Arctic Circle and North Pole Transportation Company's railroad, steamship and sledge line to the world's polar apex.

Did Boston, New York or New Orleans dream, fifty years ago, that some city on Hudson bay would sometime be a competitor for the new world's export shipping? People everywhere are watching the wonderful development of Alaska's gold mines that are yielding each year many millions of dollars' worth of the precious yellow metal, and also her coal fields, which promise, later on, to be even of greater value. Labrador's fishing colonies are growing in numbers and in importance, while her timber, agricultural and grazing possibilities are attracting widespread attention. During the year 1900 upward of 90,000 farmers from the United States went into the Canadian Northwest, most of them for the purpose of taking up and settling on the unimproved lands, 160 acres of which are given free to each actual settler. It is estimated that these farmers took with them an average equivalent of \$1000, thus making an addition of \$90,000,000 to Canada's wealth. In the islands of Spitzbergen, over 400 miles north of northernmost Norway, and not many hundreds of miles from the north pole, coal is being mined as a commercial, money-making proposition, chiefly by an American company. A bill is now pending before Congress which, if it becomes a law, will practically extend American sovereignty over this desolate bit of "No man's land." Recent articles setting forth the agricultural and stock-farming possibilities of northern Siberia would seem to indicate that that great section of Russia's Asiatic possessions will eventually develop into a country of much greater value than the world has deemed it possible for it to do.

It is impossible now to indicate the northern limit of the zone that will eventually be numerously occupied by the Caucasian. In the meantime the people of the United States will feel an increasing sense of pride, no doubt, that theirs was the first flag to float at "the top of the world."

### Young America and "Wireless"

RECENT attacks on the amateur wireless telegraph operator because of his alleged "interference" with the professionals have assisted very materially in revealing to the American public a fact of which, generally speaking, it has been in complete ignorance, and a condition which, with all of its drawbacks, can hardly be displeasing to thinking people. The study and application of wireless telegraphy has attracted the careful attention of more boys in this country than almost anything, outside of pastimes, that has heretofore won their interest. Hundreds of boys are engaged in wireless telegraphy, from one side of the country to the other, and the remarkable as well as the pleasing thing—for we all like to see the boys forge ahead—is that they are in the main working along lines of development that not only parallel those followed by the professionals but that often extend beyond.

There is, of course, a consideration that must not be overlooked or made light of. The wireless system must eventually be so safeguarded as to prevent mischievous interference. The question, however, is, whether this must be done, or can be done, by law or by invention. The boys and amateurs generally favor the latter view, and claim that even now it is possible to prevent those who have no interest in messages from "breaking in."

However this may be, it is sincerely to be hoped that nothing may be done to discourage the boys in this connection. Not only are they usefully employed in the work itself, but it is creating in them a desire for technical and mechanical training that most assuredly should be fostered.

IF MR. BRYAN should be elected senator from Nebraska and Mr. Roosevelt senator from New York, the announcement of a joint debate between the two might make it necessary for Congress to hang out the "standing room only" notice.

CALCULATIONS based on our annual consumption of coal, showing the comparatively rapid depletion of the supply in the Pennsylvania mines, have been the cause of a feeling of apprehension now and then regarding the future of the country. There is comfort in the information recently given, however, as to our great wealth of coal in other sections. We are told that New Mexico has larger deposits than there were originally in Pennsylvania. Indiana gives a big yield, and there are other states with immense fields of coal yet undeveloped. But it is Alaska that furnishes us the most gratifying assurance. Revelations indicate such treasures in her hills that if coal were to be mined at the rate of 2,000,000,000 tons a year it would be a thousand years before the supply was exhausted.

A Seattle man who is well acquainted with Alaska makes an offer of a royalty of fifty cents a ton to the government on the coal lands which he wants to lease. According to the reports made by the geological survey, this offer would bring far better returns than the bill before Congress providing a territorial government for Alaska, which permits the leasing of coal lands at \$10 an acre. On an estimate of a depth of 20 feet of coal on the 5000 acres that the Seattle man wants to lease, the United States would get \$50,000,000 instead of \$50,000 at a lease price of \$10 per acre. Experts believe that the average depth of coal deposits on that tract is 60 feet instead of 20, and thus that the royalty through this offer would be \$150,000,000. And yet Uncle Sam, through Secretary Seward's foresight, paid but \$7,200,000 for all of Alaska! Is there any more such territory that we can purchase?

IF THE report is true that Boston is paying \$100,000 a year too much for lighting the city, it cannot be denied that even its light bills are too heavy.

### Our Vast Deposits of Coal